

Belgium, Some Say, Turns a Blind Eye to Gulf Arms Dealing

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Officially, Belgium exported only two hunting rifles to Iran last year. Unofficially, critics say, Belgium is a busy supplier and entrepôt for arms trade with Gulf nations, despite a law banning weapons sales to belligerent countries. Making and selling arms "is a tradition in Belgium," said Willy Kuijpers, a Belgian member of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, who has been campaigning against illegal arms dealing for 15 years. A nonpartisan inquiry in the Belgian parliament has found evidence that Belgium has been breaking the law in consistently turning a blind eye to the sale or transshipment of arms to the Gulf belligerents, according to Nelly Maes, a member of the investigating commission.

The commission was fashioned after the U.S. congressional investigation of the Iran-contra affair. "My conclusion is that our government is either guilty," Mrs. Maes said in a telephone interview, "or is guilty of being lazy and of not knowing because they didn't want to know."

In answer to parliamentary questions, the government has consistently denied any wrongdoing. The investigating commission stopped its work when the Belgian government fell in October. Mrs. Maes is seeking re-election to parliament in the general election Sunday. She said that if elected, her first priority will be to

introduce legislation to clamp down on the illegal arms dealers and increase parliamentary control over government actions.

Like Mr. Kuijpers, Mrs. Maes is a member of Volksunie, or People's Union, the Flemish nationalist party. Fighting the arms trade, she said, is a question of "saving the honor of our country."

Mr. Kuijpers, meanwhile, is hoping to get the question on the agenda of the European Parliament, where Volksunie has joined environmentalists and peace-movement politicians in the so-called Rainbow Coalition.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Kuijpers said that there is virtually no EC control on the arms trade. Mrs. Maes said that there also is little control at the national level.

Under Belgian law, arms sales to Third World countries are to be approved by the foreign and economics ministers. But Mrs. Maes said verification that the law is being obeyed "is almost nonexistent because of lack of people, lack of means and lack of will."

Like many things in Belgium, the arms debate cuts across the divide between the French-speaking Walloons in the south and the Dutch-speaking Flemings in Flanders, in the north. Most of the arms manufacturers are in Wallonia. Most of the opposition to arms trading comes from Flanders, which has the key shipping facilities but which, like Holland, has a strong

peace movement. The Flemish movement is closely identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

Jean Gol, the justice minister, spoke for many Walloons when he suggested in parliament that there were other targets for moral outrage and more important priorities than damaging one of the country's key industries. Mr. Gol represents Litge, the home base of Fabrique Nationale, an important manufacturer of small arms.

But the international arms trade knows no linguistic barriers. Its lingua franca is English, and the people involved in it include both Flemings and Walloons, according to Mr. Kuijpers. He estimated that there are at least 20 major private dealers at work in Belgium.

"You need a license to sell fish in Brussels, but anyone can set up in the arms business if he has the right contacts," said Luc Vandeweyer, a research assistant for Mr. Kuijpers. There are few limits to the amount or the sophistication of the equipment that some dealers are able to offer, he said.

"John Blind," for example, is the pseudonym for a Flemish dealer who also uses the code-name of "Big Ben."

According to a copy of a telex message obtained by Mr. Kuijpers, which he said was "absolutely authentic," the dealer recently was offering the Iraqi Embassy four new Hercules transport aircraft, including pilot training; seven U.S.-built Cobra combat helicop-

ters; 50,000 NATO-standard light infantry rifles of Belgian design, and an unidentified substance called "red mercury," which costs \$85,000 per kilogram (2.2 pounds).

Belgium's excellent communications make it an ideal place for transshipping arms, critics say. Customs control is reported to be lax at the Antwerp and Zeebrugge harbors and at out-of-the-way airfields such as Ostend.

Henrik Berlau, vice president of the Danish seamen's union, said that there is no West European country that does not turn a blind eye to black-market arms sales to Gulf nations. But he said that Zeebrugge plays a particularly important role in the trade and that Danish shipping also is heavily involved.

"It has a special private area for loading explosives," he said. "As soon as a ship comes in to load weapons or ammunition, they close the whole harbor area, and guards prevent people approaching. So the authorities obviously know what is going on."

The Danish parliament is now considering a bill that would prohibit Danish ships from carrying arms to belligerent countries. But until now, Mr. Berlau said, many of Denmark's medium-sized tramp freighters have been used to ship weapons to Iran and Iraq.

"On the gray and black markets," he said, "you are talking of quantities from 500 to 1,000 tons, which is what the dealers can normally get their hands on, and here our ships fit in very well because of their size."

WORLD BRIEFS

Egypt Is Said to Back Arab Gulf Force

ABU DHABI (Reuters) — A Gulf newspaper reported Thursday that Egypt had offered to contribute 15,000 troops to a proposed Arab force to defend Gulf states threatened with involvement in the Iran-Iraq war. The daily Al-Itihad said that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan discussed such a force last week in Cairo and that a number of countries were involved in "intensive" contacts on the plan.

"The Egyptian troops will constitute the nucleus of the force," the newspaper quoted an unidentified official in Cairo as saying. Egypt, which has the largest army of any Arab nation, has vowed to defend Gulf states if they are drawn into the Gulf War, but Egyptian officials have said that Cairo was reluctant to dispatch troops.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, newspapers reported that a high-level Egyptian military delegation would soon visit Gulf countries, and diplomats said that Cairo was interested in selling arms in the region. Nine Arab countries, including five from the Gulf, have restored diplomatic ties with Cairo after an eight-year break that followed Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Police in Manila Defuse 2 Bombs

MANILA (UPI) — The police defused two bombs here Thursday and later seized 250 sticks of dynamite from the apartment of a supporter of the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The police said the man arrested at the apartment told them that the dynamite was to have been used to disrupt a summit meeting of regional leaders in Manila next week. The authorities said one of the bombs had been found by a security guard at the Manila city hall.

The moves came a day after Colonel Gregorio Honasan, leader of a coup attempt in August, was arrested in a Manila suburb. An official said that charges of mutiny and conduct unbecoming an officer were being prepared against Colonel Honasan.

2 Top Foes of Ershad Are Released

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AFP) — Two top Bangladesh opposition leaders, Sheikh Hasina Wazed of the Awami League and Begum Khatida Zia of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, have been released after a month of house arrest, officials said Thursday.

Both women were detained Nov. 11, the day after their parties began a series of anti-government demonstrations demanding the resignation of President Hussain Mohammed Ershad and his government. The opposition has been calling strikes to press the demand, and at least 12 persons have been killed in clashes with the police.

General Ershad dissolved parliament Sunday. New elections should be held within 90 days. On Wednesday, Textiles Minister Smriti Gupta, 62, was slightly injured when a bomb was thrown at his car in Dhaka, police said. They said opposition activists were suspected.

Almost All UN Files Reportedly Found

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — UN officials have accounted for virtually all of the war crimes files reported missing this week, including that of Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS and Gestapo, UN sources said Thursday.

Newspapers reported Tuesday that 433 of the 8,100 files had vanished under mysterious circumstances. Most of the files were found in UN archives, said the sources, who asked not to be identified. A few files, such as Himmler's, were elsewhere, one source said.

François Guisani, spokesman for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said an investigation into the misplaced files was almost complete. One source said the Himmler file had been sent to Nuremberg, scene of the Allied war crimes trials after World War II. Himmler committed suicide in 1945 after British troops captured him.

5 Injured by Bomb at Athens Offices

ATHENS (NYT) — Five persons were injured Thursday by a bomb planted at the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the city center. The chamber was crowded with members participating in board elections.

An unidentified caller informed a local newspaper of the pending explosion and warned that he was giving 30 minutes notice for the evacuation of the building. But the bomb went off in the cafeteria four minutes later, before the occupants could be notified.

Elections are being held at all technical and commercial chambers in Greece.

Reagan Asks \$22 Million for Contras

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan wants Congress to approve \$22.8 million to continue nonmilitary aid for about two months to the guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, congressional officials said Thursday.

Representative David E. Bonior, Democrat of Michigan, who is the chief deputy Democratic whip in the House of Representatives, said the administration wanted the Senate to attach the request for the rebels, or contras, as an amendment to a bill to fund government programs beyond Wednesday, when a stopgap measure expires.

A \$100 million military and nonmilitary package for the contras expired Oct. 1. Congress then voted less than \$7 million in humanitarian aid in the stopgap measure, which was passed because Congress has not completed work on regular appropriations bills.

Former Aide to LaRouche Convicted

BOSTON (AP) — A former aide to Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. was convicted Thursday of plotting to obstruct a U.S. investigation of alleged credit card and loan fraud by the political extremist's 1984 presidential campaign.

Roy Frankhauser, who faces up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine, was the first defendant in the fraud and conspiracy case to stand trial.

Mr. LaRouche, five of his political organizations and six of his aides are scheduled to go on trial Monday. Three other LaRouche aides will go on trial later and three are fugitives.

For the Record

Legislation prohibiting the sale to Saudi Arabia of the most sophisticated U.S. fighter plane, the F-15E, was approved Wednesday night by the U.S. Senate on a voice vote. The House of Representatives has adopted similar legislation. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France Maintains Most Flights

PARIS (AFP) — Air France said it was able to maintain most flights scheduled Thursday, on the first day of a four-day strike by pilots over raises.

The airline said it was able to maintain 75 percent of long-haul flights and 80 percent of medium-haul flights thanks to nonstriking pilots and the chartering of aircraft of other airlines.

Air France said it was trying to maintain most long-haul flights at least one flight a day between Paris and other European capitals. At Charles de Gaulle Airport, 31 departures and 22 arrivals were canceled Thursday.

Cypriot Rift Said to Imperil Air Traffic

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Aircraft have come close to collision over the eastern Mediterranean because Turkish and Cypriot air controllers have no direct contact, the chief of Cyprus civil aviation, Michael Christou, said Thursday.

He said Turkey unilaterally withdrew links between its control tower and Cyprus after the Turkish invasion of northern Cyprus in 1974. Cyprus controllers said on Wednesday they were unaware of a link alert involving a Lufthansa plane which took off from Izmir in western Turkey. The alert proved to be a false alarm.

Civil aviation officials in Cyprus said they were in touch with the airline company and could get information through neighboring control centers, but had no direct contact with Turkey. Mr. Herodotou said Cyprus aviation authorities were willing to resume links with Turkey.

EC Warns France in Charter Dispute

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — France will be warned and could face legal action after refusing landing rights on Martinique to Belgian charter aircraft because too many passengers on board were French, the European Community executive commission says.

A Belgian tour operator, International Aviation Services, complained to the commission after France refused to allow its charter flights from Brussels to land on the French Caribbean island in August. The Transport Ministry in Paris has argued that flights where more than 20 percent of the passengers were French competed unfairly with French airlines serving the country's overseas territories.

The commission said it would warn France that its decision violated the EC's founding treaty by discriminating against people on grounds of their nationality. The commission's move is the first step in a process that could end before the European Court of Justice if France refuses to accept the commission's view. It will have two months in which to justify its ban.

Arias, Accepting Nobel, Urges a 'Lasting Peace'

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

OSLO — President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, author of a peace initiative designed to end decades of civil war and regional conflict in Central America, was presented with the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize here Thursday.

In a brief acceptance speech before assembled Norwegian notables, including King Olav V and Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Mr. Arias said "we are all grateful in Central America" for an award that he said would "enhance the possibilities for success" of his peace plan.

Speaking in English, Mr. Arias said he paid "no attention to those doubters and detractors unwilling to believe that a lasting peace can be genuinely embraced by those who march under a different ideological banner, or those who are more accustomed to cannons of war than to councils of peace."

In an apparent reference to the Reagan administration, which has charged the Sandinist government in Nicaragua with imposing a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship, as well as a warning against Nicaraguan interference in the region, Mr. Arias said "we do not judge, much less condemn, any other nation's political or ideological system, freely chosen and never exported."

"We cannot require sovereign states to conform to patterns of government not of their own choosing," he said. "But we can and do insist that every government respect those universal rights of man that have meaning beyond national boundaries and ideological labels."

The annual ceremony awarding the prize was held Thursday afternoon in the formal auditorium at the University of Oslo. Following speeches by Mr. Arias and Egil Aarvik, chairman of the six-member Norwegian selection committee, and presentation of a gold medal and a check for about \$340,000, the new Nobel laureate emerged with his wife and two young children. Applauded by a small crowd of Norwegians who had gathered on the sidewalk, Mr. Arias shook hands and chatted with the well-wishers.

Mr. Arias, 46, was named as the prize winner in October. The decision by the prize committee generally was hailed, although it was criticized by some in the United States who said it was premature.

The Arias peace plan, signed by five Central American leaders in August, calls for an internal dialogue between each of the warring Central American governments and their unarmed political opposition; a cease-fire and amnesty for rebels and political prisoners; freedom of speech and other peaceful

political expression, and free elections held in accord with each country's constitution.

Although a Nov. 7 deadline originally was set, implementation of major portions of the accord has been delayed by the failure of governments and their armed opponents in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to agree on cease-fire terms.

Explaining the reasons for the committee's choice in his speech, Mr. Aarvik indicated that the committee was well aware of the still-tenuous prospects for peace. The award, he said, was not only "a recognition of an achieved result" in the creation and signing of the accord, but also "a moral support in the work for peace which is based on that plan."

"The Norwegian committee wishes, after much thought," he said, "to place the prestige of the Nobel Peace Prize in the scale to the advantage of those who struggle for democracy, for justice, for development and for the natural rights of the peoples in their countries."

Mr. Arias said that he is hopeful for more progress when the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua meet Jan. 16, in San José, Costa Rica.

"Peace is not a matter of prizes or trophies," he said. "It is not the product of a victory or command. It has no finishing line, no final deadline, no fixed definition of achievement."

"Peace is a never ending process," he said. "It is an attitude, a way of life. It cannot be forced on the smallest nation or enforced by the largest. It cannot ignore our differences of outlook or our common interests. It requires us to work and live together."

KOREA: Concern Over Military

(Continued from Page 1)

nothing initially, to let the opposition take over and see what they do," the military affairs specialist said. "They may not have made up their minds. There may not be a consensus on the ruling side about what to do."

Several informed analysts said that if there was a move to call off the Dec. 16 election, it probably would not occur without the knowledge of Mr. Chun, who led the 1980 coup.

It has long been taken for granted that the army worries greatly about Kim Dae Jung, whom many officers regard as a Communist sympathizer. But some analysts suggest that there is concern as well about Kim Young Sam, even though he is regarded as more moderate and has gone out of his way to reassure the army. In September, for example, he accepted a government invitation to watch a demonstration of a new tank.

To bolster his presidential campaign, however, Kim Young Sam recruited support from former General Chung Sung Hwa, who was ousted as army chief of staff on Dec. 12, 1979, in a rebellion by the Chun group, which included Mr. Roh. The general was later reduced in rank to private and, some reports said, even tortured.

According to political analysts, senior army officers who aided Mr. Chun, or owe their present positions to him, worry what might happen to them if Mr. Chung was to have influence on a Kim Young Sam government. Especially troubled, it is said, are those in intelligence units such as the Defense Security Command and the Presidential Security Force.

Campaigning in the country's southeast, Kim Young Sam pledged that there would be no reprisals, a promise also made many times by Kim Dae Jung. But both men also stress the need to



President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica embracing a well-wisher on Thursday after he received the Nobel Peace

Prize at the University of Oslo, as Willy Brandt, a former prize winner and chancellor of West Germany, looks on.

Soviets Apologize to Japan for Bomber Intrusion

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet government apologized Thursday for violating Japanese airspace and promised to ensure that such an incident would not happen again.

Yuri A. Gremitskikh, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, issued an official statement of regret at a regular news briefing.

On Wednesday, two Japanese jet fighters scrambled and one fired several warning shots when a Soviet bomber intruded into controlled

airspace off Okinawa, the Defense Agency reported in Tokyo.

The statement Thursday was an unusual admission of wrongdoing on the part of the Soviet government in response to a military confrontation.

Mr. Gremitskikh said the intrusion was unintentional but necessary because of "difficult meteorological conditions."

"The Soviet side expresses regret

over this occurrence," he said. "Measures will be taken to avoid similar cases."

He made no mention of the shots fired at the Soviet plane, nor did he explain why the jet was operating in the area of Japan.

Earlier in the day, the Japanese government handed a strongly worded protest to the Soviet ambassador.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, chief of European and Oceanic affairs in

Japan's Foreign Ministry, expressed dismay to Ambassador Nikolai Soloviev over the violation, which came four months after the Soviet Union pledged to exercise caution after an air violation in northern Japan, a ministry official said.

A Soviet Tu-16J Badger flew into Japanese airspace over the southern island of Okinawa twice on Wednesday, Japanese defense officials said.

BUSH: Gorbachev Visit Is a High Point for Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

about U.S. concerns in the Gulf and in Afghanistan, and had expressed a personal desire to "build on the progress" of the summit meeting.

In the larger breakfast session, Mr. Gorbachev said many in the Soviet Union were afraid to rely on the United States as a source of food. Mr. Bush said there was a "widespread recognition" in the United States that grain and food "should not be a political weapon."

Later, Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev were traveling to the White House when the Soviet leader made

an impromptu stop to shake hands on a street corner like any American politician. Mr. Bush joined Mr. Gorbachev in an enthusiastic wave to the surprised crowd.

Among the guests Mr. Bush invited to the breakfast were his New Hampshire campaign chairman, Governor John H. Sununu, chairman of the National Governors' Association; former Representative Cooper Evans of Iowa, a Bush supporter; Robert Brooks, principal of a high school in Des Moines, Iowa; and Henry G. Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio, Texas.

A spokeswoman for a rival Re-

publican candidate, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, noted the political overtones of Mr. Bush's role and said, "I'm surprised Bush didn't invite Gorbachev to Des Moines for a fund-raiser."

Asked whether he was playing politics by inviting the Iowa and New Hampshire guests, Mr. Bush smilingly intimated that since Mr. Sununu had been elected to the governors' association post by Democrats as well as Republicans, the suggestion was incorrect.

Bush advisers, however, have openly acknowledged the political gains they hope to reap from the summit meeting.

SUMMIT: 2 Say Good-bye After Setting '88 Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

INF treaty affects only 4 percent of the superpower nuclear arsenals. Mr. Gorbachev said "the percentages don't really matter. What does matter is that we have opened a new phase in the real process of nuclear disarmament by agreeing to eliminate two entire classes of missiles."

Mr. Gorbachev paid tribute to the superpowers' respective allies "who took part throughout this long marathon at all stages of the quest for compromise and new approaches."

And he also had a word of thanks for the peace movement "whose actions stimulated the politicians in the various countries and urged us on to finding a solution and concluding a treaty on the elimination of nuclear missiles of these two classes."

On his way back to Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev is to stop in East Berlin, where he was to brief his Warsaw Pact allies. A final communiqué on the summit talks was expected later.

The two leaders' appearance on the White House lawn for their farewell statements came after a morning in which talks between Mr. Gorbachev and Vice President George Bush at the Soviet Embassy came after several days of working out the details of a possible agreement reducing strategic missiles by as much as 50 percent.

He received a report from chief U.S. arms control specialist, Paul H. Nitze, and then met with Mr. Shevardnadze at the embassy for 45 minutes.

Mr. Shultz's visit to the embassy,

coupled with Mr. Gorbachev's delay in arriving at the White House, created an atmosphere of mystery reminiscent of the summit meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, in October 1986. The final hours of that meeting produced an exchange of arms control proposals on long-range weapons but ultimately broke up without agreement.

Mr. Gorbachev, who met with Mr. Bush and other U.S. guests at the Soviet Embassy, was asked whether he would end the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

"I think it's possible, but you need two people," he said. A Soviet aide broke in to say, "It takes two to tango."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev awaited word from aides on whether there was sufficient progress toward a second arms control agreement to anticipate a summit meeting in Moscow in 1988 in the closing months of Mr. Reagan's presidency.

"We see a little progress here and there, but they are tough issues," said Mr. Shultz, who was to fly to Brussels on Thursday night to brief North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies at the annual NATO defense ministers' winter council.

Mr. Shultz had said earlier that there was "general agreement" on a Moscow summit meeting, but only if there are assurances that "something important is to be done."

He said in a televised interview that he expected talks to begin early next year on reducing the Soviet advantage in conventional forces in Europe.

(AP, IHT, Reuters)

Khomeini Is Said To Pick Successor

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 85, summoned close aides on Thursday and gave them a revised political will, the Tehran radio reported.

There was no word on the content of the document, but it was reported to include Ayatollah Khomeini's choice of a successor. The radio, monitored in Nicotia, said Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, chosen in 1985 by senior Muslim clerical figures as the future leader of Iran, met with Ayatollah Khomeini afterward and discussed "various affairs of the country."

The meeting seemed to confirm Ayatollah Montazeri's position, despite speculation that the execution this year of one of his relatives on murder and sabotage charges had hurt his chances of succeeding Ayatollah Khomeini.

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A Neighborhood Advocate Is Elected Mayor in San Francisco

By Robert Reinhold

San Francisco — After nearly a decade in which San Francisco stressed the effort to build up its commercial center, its neighborhoods have risen in revolt.

That revolt swept in a new mayor Tuesday, a liberal and neighborhood advocate named Art Agnos. He is a former social worker and marriage counselor, a Greek immigrant bootblack's son who arrived on a bus from Massachusetts in 1966 with \$500 in his pocket.

Twenty-two years later, at 49, he has astonished California's political establishment by winning the city leadership with 70 percent of the vote.

Mr. Agnos, who only two months ago had been given little chance of winning, captured every neighborhood, including conservative ones, in the

runoff against John Molinari, a city supervisor and third-generation San Franciscan endorsed by Mayor Dianne Feinstein, who was ineligible to serve a third term.

Mr. Agnos's victory, with a left-of-center agenda of affordable housing, stronger rent controls and opposition to making San Francisco home port to the battleship Missouri, was widely taken as heralding the end of an era dominated by the city's role as an international business center, during which its skyline grew dramatically.

The election result was seen as ushering in a period in which government would tend more to the needs of the working and middle classes, who feel besieged by rising housing costs and other urban ills.

To the liberals among Mr. Agnos's supporters, the election represents a return to the liberal epoch that ended in 1978 with the assassination in City

Hall of Mayor George Moscone, who had won office by a thin margin.

"This is a whole new era," said Mervin D. Field, director of the San Francisco-based California Poll. "It demonstrates San Franciscans are not that concerned about being a world-class city. It is a populist revolt."

The big questions now are whether Mr. Agnos can deliver on his promises in a city that faces a deficit next year of at least \$85 million, and whether he can reach an accommodation with the still powerful business leadership.

Two months ago, Mr. Agnos, a state assemblyman who represented the less affluent eastern portions of the city, was well behind Mr. Molinari in the polls and given only a remote chance of victory.

In the runoff election Tuesday, held because no one won a majority in the Nov. 3 vote, Mr. Agnos won not only the liberal working-class neighbor-

hoods, such as his own Potrero Heights, but conservative and wealthier sections, such as Pacific Heights and the area west of Twin Peaks, sections that the more conservative Mr. Molinari had hoped to carry.

A key to Mr. Agnos's success was a passionate corps of neighborhood backers, a precinct organization quietly developed on a scale never before seen in San Francisco. Nearly 2,000 volunteers were involved, including homosexuals, feminists, environmentalists, union members and police officers.

In late September, Mr. Agnos unveiled a "please read my book" strategy, and volunteers rang doorbells distributing a text he had written, "Getting Things Done," which presented a vision of the city's future that Mr. Molinari condemned as prohibitively expensive.

At first, Mr. Agnos said, the San Francisco "money people" shut him out. He originally raised

money in New York and Los Angeles from sympathetic progressives, from Greek-Americans and from homosexuals impressed by his backing of homosexual rights measures in the California Legislature.

Mr. Agnos, the father of two young boys, is the object of almost cult-like adoration from his supporters. His grass-roots effort was unusual in an age of television politics, and perhaps still possible only in such a compact city.

He said he viewed the city as a family and likened his job to that of a family therapist.

"I try to find a common ground, a common solution we can both agree on," he said. "San Francisco is a world-class city. But it is a small city and the leader must understand the special dynamics of a family-sized city."

Mr. Agnos takes over Jan. 8 from Mayor Feinstein, who is contemplating a run for governor.

FBI Links Ex-Employee With Crash Of Jetliner

The Associated Press

CAYUCOS, California — The FBI said Thursday that it was virtually certain that a fired airline employee had caused the crash of a jetliner in California on Monday.

The bureau also released a threatening note, found in the wreckage, that the employee had written to his former supervisor.

"Hi Ray, I think it's sort of ironic that we end up like this," said the note David A. Burke wrote to Raymond F. Thomson on an air sickness bag. "I ask for some leniency for my family, remember. Well I got none and you'll get none."

Richard Bretzing, the agent in charge of the FBI office in Los Angeles, said Mr. Burke, 35, would have been charged with air piracy and murder if he had survived the crash of Pacific Southwest Airlines Flight 1771.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Thomson both died in the crash, along with 41 others. Mr. Thomson, 48, had been Mr. Burke's supervisor at USAir, which owns Pacific Southwest Airlines, and fired him for allegedly stealing money.

The threatening note from Mr. Burke was found on the hillside in central California where the jet crashed Monday afternoon after the crew reported hearing gunshots. A handgun was recovered from the crash site on Wednesday.

"There is evidence to believe that David Burke was involved in the destruction of PSA Flight 1771," Kevin Kelly, an FBI agent, wrote in an affidavit released Thursday.

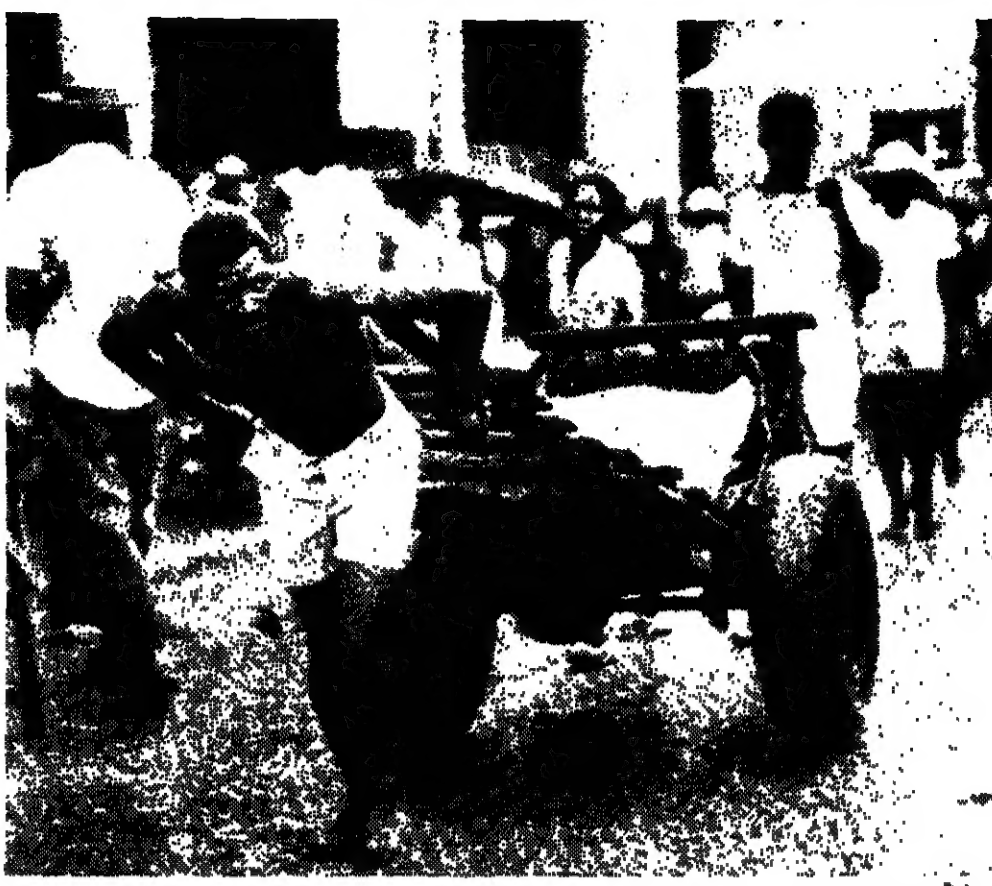
Federal sources, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said investigators believe the pilot and copilot may have been shot. One source said gunfire could be heard on the tape from the flight recorder found in the wreckage.

It is possible there was an explosion on board the jet before it crashed, Howard Paisley, an FBI agent, said in another affidavit.

At the crash site, searchers focused Thursday on a crater 10 feet (three meters) deep that the aircraft had dug in a wooded hillside. The authorities believe much of the wreckage and human remains are buried in the pit, which contains three of the aircraft's four engines.

CBS News quoted sources Thursday who said the cockpit recording contained a discussion of gunshots on board the airliner. The network quoted a flight attendant as saying, in an excerpt from the cockpit conversation contained on the flight recorder, "We've got a problem here."

Another voice responded, "I'm the problem," the network said.



Haitians returning to work in a Port-au-Prince market after a two-day general strike ended.

Regional Leaders to Meet Haiti Chief

The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Leaders from five Caribbean nations flew Thursday to Haiti to confer with the military leader after the government announced plans for new elections and major presidential candidates vowed to boycott them.

"We will establish contact and learn just what is going on in his mind," said Prime Minister James Mitchell of St. Vincent and the Grenadines before he left Kingston, Jamaica, for the meeting with the military leader, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy.

Mr. Mitchell described the visit as a "fact-finding mission" to prepare the way for future dialogue. "We cannot impose on them," he said. "It is just to know what type of guidance to give."

"Right now, they have never experienced democracy and we cannot see democracy there in a few weeks' time."

The delegation was led by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica. He recently expressed his support for free elections in a letter to Haitian presidential candidates.

Presidential elections on Nov. 29 were called off after 34 people were killed in violence at polling places. The army-dominated provisional government then ordered the civilian Electoral Council to disband and said new elections would be held next month.

The junta was blamed for not protecting the public from the election-day violence.

New Election Date Set

Eleven days after the violent disruption of Haiti's first effort at a presidential election in 30 years, the government announced Wednesday that it was planning another attempt at elections on Jan. 17. The Associated Press reported from Port-au-Prince.

The government said that on Friday it would name a new Electoral Council to administer the elections. The announcement made it clear that the government plans to play a major role in the next elections, rather than concede authority to an independent civilian body.

This is almost certain to lead to more political turbulence in Haiti. Earlier indications that the government and the 7,500-man army that backs it would heavily involve in a second attempt at elections had been met by strong objections from leading presidential candidates and a wide range of civil and religious groups.

Three leading presidential candidates announced that they would not take part in an election conducted under the auspices of the army-dominated provisional government.

A fourth candidate, Sylvio Claude, a 53-year-old Baptist minister, said in an interview that he endorsed the action of the three others.

But he said he had refused to join them in working as a unified opposition force because they had been unwilling to match his demand that the government resign.

Sihanouk Cancels Hun Sen Meeting

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

PARIS — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former king of Cambodia, announced on Thursday that he had canceled plans to meet in January and April with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government to continue talks aimed at ending that nation's nine-year guerrilla war.

After having held three days of amicable meetings with Mr. Hun Sen last week, Prince Sihanouk sent him a telegram saying that it would be "useless" to hold further talks unless two guerrilla factions that are part of his anti-government coalition join the discussions.

Prince Sihanouk, who leads the Cambodian resistance, said, however, that he would agree to meet Mr. Hun Sen "in the framework of a four-party Khmer meeting" that included the Chinese-backed

Khmer Rouge and the non-Communist Khmer National Liberation Front.

When the prince and the prime minister met for the first time last week in a village 60 miles (100 kilometers) northeast of Paris, their talks were considered a breakthrough in efforts to end the guerrilla war. At the time, they issued a joint communiqué saying they would meet in France next month and in North Korea in April. Asian diplomats said Prince Sihanouk had changed his mind to help pressure the other guerrilla factions to join the talks.

In the joint communiqué, the two said they wanted the other guerrilla factions to join the talks. But they said they would meet again even if those factions did not join them.

Asian diplomats said the prince recognized that any further talks

with the Phnom Penh government would not be able to bring peace unless they had the support and participation of the other guerrilla factions. Several diplomats also said that by negotiating by himself with the Vietnamese-backed government, he appeared to be reinforcing it as well as the Vietnamese presence.

Displaying quite a different tone from last week, Prince Sihanouk said on Thursday in a letter to the French press that Mr. Hun Sen was merely a "valet" to the Vietnamese.

In a postscript to his telegram — which he made public — Prince Sihanouk said efforts at national reconciliation would be difficult unless the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime as well as the guerrilla coalition dissolved, making way for a non-aligned, non-Communist state. He said it would have to be a liberal democracy.

In Placid Cambodia, Fear Still Lurks

Amid Desecration and Grief, the Long Struggle Goes On

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia — Every afternoon at Wat Samboeur Meas, a once glorious temple a few miles south of here, a silent drama begins. Nuns deep in prayer and meditation pace ruined porches, passing twisted fences and the rubble of Khmer Buddhist art strewn over grass and garden.

The nuns are poor, they are growing old and most of them are widows, widows of a singular fate. The Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian Communists who terrorized and brutalized the nation from 1975 to 1979, killed their husbands and children while vandalizing the glories of their civilization.

Like many Cambodians encountered by chance in travels around this battered country, the nuns at Wat Samboeur Meas do not have a place in propaganda museums, nor can they pause in comfortable exile to write cathartic books.

Instead, they fight lonely battles with grief, deprivation and a new government that in many ways is xenophobic and suspicious of its own people as the one it replaced.

The nuns, like other Cambodians, cannot communicate, except surreptitiously, with relatives in the West who could ease their burden. Here and elsewhere, their temples remain unrepaired and bereft of monks — some monks were slaughtered in 1975 when they refused to remove their religious robes. Boys are still forbidden to become novices, and no adult may enter the monkhood until age 50.

The mass killings have stopped, forced labor has been curtailed, although not eliminated, and no one destroys temples as Pol Pot's followers desecrated Wat Samboeur Meas.

But where there is any significant restoration of urban life now, it is

mostly ad hoc and private, residents say. The situation is similar at temples. At Wat Samboeur Meas, new religious murals were painted by a villager as an individual act of devotion.

The nuns, who live in small monastic huts with scant possessions, have returned to Buddhism in their struggle to make peace with the past and come to terms with the future.

"I am getting older and older and have nothing to hope for but the next life," said Phnom Orm, who is 62 and the only member of her family to survive the Pol Pot government. Her husband and two sons, one a student and one a soldier, were executed. She came to Wat Samboeur Meas two years ago to await death.

"I rely on the Buddha and the Dharma," she said. "That is all I have left."

In Phnom Penh — a poor shabby part of Phnom Penh, a city that continues to deteriorate under besets of garbage, broken pavement and the skeletons of cars — another survivor, Kong Than Tha, 28, puts on a rented wedding coat to start his life anew.

Tha was a teen-ager when his family died around him. With no one to help him, he is rebuilding his world slowly, piece by piece.

When he had borrowed and saved enough from his pay as a sawmill worker for a dowry payment on his marriage to Kim Sokha, 25, he sent away to Kompong Speu, 40 miles (65 kilometers) to the southwest, for a Pali scholar who once knew his father.

The scholar, Achar Sien Chhang, 65, said he was happy to come up by bus to officiate at the marriage, which took place in a small shop cleared for the occasion.

"The ceremony was completely Buddhist," the scholar said with satisfaction when the deed had been done and relatives began gathering for dinner spread atop metal tables on a sidewalk. "Most of our marriages are Buddhist."

The small shop that served as the wedding chapel belongs to the bride's brother.

"There are so few young men left that a girl's family is happy to find a husband," a wedding guest explained. "They don't mind helping with the expenses."

Cambodia is encouraging tourists to come back to the thousand-year-old temple complex at Angkor, which includes Angkor Wat, one of Southeast Asia's greatest architectural masterpieces.

But when two visitors to Angkor recently tried to meet for only a few minutes with a resident of the nearby town of Siem Reap, some dark fears and tensions hidden behind the town's placid exterior were suddenly exposed.

Dith Samprouth, the sister of Dith Pran, a New York Times photographer whose story was told in the movie "The Killing Fields," lives in Siem Reap. He wanted to be assured that she was well after the death of their mother a few months ago.

Despite a request through the Foreign Ministry and a petition to



Mikhail S. Gorbachev waving to a crowd in Washington on Thursday after unexpectedly stopping his motorcade on his way to the White House to meet with President Ronald Reagan and getting out to shake hands with bystanders.

Khomeini Is Said to Pick Successor

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 85, summoned close aides on Thursday and gave them a revised political will, the Tehran radio reported.

There was no word on the content of the document, but it was

reported to include Ayatollah Khomeini's choice of a successor. The radio, monitored in Nicosia, said Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, chosen in 1985 by senior Muslim clerical figures as the future leader of Iran, met with Ayatollah Khomeini afterward.

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Off the Agenda: Gorbachev Stops To Shake Hands

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's limousine screeched to a halt at noon on Thursday. In an instant, there was hysterical cheering around it and security officers began shouting to the crowds: "Keep your hands out of your pockets!"

With an interpreter behind him, Mr. Gorbachev stepped up to the first woman he saw, shook her hand and said: "Hello, I'm glad to be in America. I'm glad to be friends with all of you."

The Soviet leader spent two minutes waving and shaking hands. Calm amid the crowd's giddiness, Mr. Gorbachev told one passer-by, "My people are pushing me very hard to come to a better understanding of the American people."

When a restaurateur saw what was going on down on the street, he bolted to the balcony of his bistro barking, "Come on up and have lunch! We have borscht!"

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THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT: Among Europeans, anxiety about the treaty and about its Senate prospects

World Reaction: General Approval, But Some Dissent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

After all the grief over first allowing U.S. intermediate-range missiles into Europe and then letting them go, West Germans are greeting the U.S.-Soviet disarmament treaty with a mixture of relief and anxiety.

An immediate concern was that the U.S. Senate might not ratify the treaty, which eliminates medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. That, said Horst Telschick, foreign affairs adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, "would be disastrous."

"Everyone would say there's no chance left for agreement at all," he said. "There would be serious political and psychological repercussions—everyone would say there's no chance at all now for any arms control."

Public opinion polls show overwhelming support for disarmament among Germans, but this is not shared by some of the experts. "I am personally terrible disturbed by this treaty," said Jürgen Todenhofer, who resigned a month ago as spokesman for the Christian Democrats' disarmament committee.

"Nuclear weapons were brought in the first place in the 1950s to act as a shield against a conventional war of swords, as a deterrent," he said. "Now we are laying down the shield without having blunted the sword."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said in an interview on Soviet television that the agreement marked "a new era in two ways."

"First," she said, there is "the achievement and the promise for the future. And second, the personalities concerned are all right for the times—and the times are all right for us."

Echoing Mrs. Thatcher, a Soviet government spokesman, Yuri Gromitskiy, said, "It is that rare occasion when statesmen, political leaders, public figures across the world and ordinary people are of one mind in expressing approval of the historic agreement."

The Communist Party daily Pravda said that although the agreement affected only 4 percent of U.S. and Soviet armaments, "this step contributes to strengthening security for the planet overall and reduces the fear of a nuclear catastrophe."

But other NATO members, notably the United States and Britain, want drastic cuts in Soviet conventional forces before any separate negotiations on cutting short-range nuclear missiles.

In France, conservative newspapers kept up their criticism of the treaty. In Le Figaro, François Léotard, the minister of culture, described the treaty as "useless and even dangerous for European security."

(NYT, WP, LAT, UPI, Reuters)

trophe among European nations."

China's top foreign policy strategist, Huan Xiang, said the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting indicated that the era in which the United States and China joined together in confrontation against the Soviet Union was fading.

Mr. Huan said in an interview in Washington that he believed the two superpowers were both driven toward negotiating reductions in nuclear arms by internal economic difficulties.

Some scholars and political analysts have contended that China would be threatened by the prospect of improved relations between Moscow and Washington. Mr. Huan, strategic planner for the Chinese State Council, rejected this argument.

Eager to dispel the impression of lingering European uneasiness over the treaty, Lord Carrington, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said on the eve of a meeting of alliance foreign ministers that "Americans must not misunderstand European attitudes."

"The European governments are all in favor of the agreement," he said.

NATO officials said, however, that the positive outlook at their meeting could be spoiled by West German disagreements over the issue of short-range nuclear missiles, with a range of up to 300 miles (500 kilometers), which are not covered by the treaty.

With the removal of the intermediate- and shorter-range weapons, the West Germans are feeling vulnerable as the potential target of remaining short-range and battlefield weapons.

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(NYT, WP, LAT, UPI, Reuters)



At dinner at the Soviet Embassy, Mikhail Gorbachev toasts: "Until we meet in Moscow."

Caviar, Vodka and Diplomatic Code

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev hosted a lavish dinner at the Soviet Embassy for Ronald and Nancy Reagan that climaxed with the Kremlin leader breaking his teetotaling tradition to cordially raise a glass to the president and toast: "Until we meet in Moscow."

But Mr. Gorbachev, who had described his summit meetings with President Reagan as "so far, so good" earlier in the day, used his formal, 10-minute toast Wednesday evening to signal that serious differences remained on substantive issues. The Soviet leader said the talks were taking place in a "frank and businesslike atmosphere"—apparently using Kremlin diplomatic code words for disagreement.

"It is my impression that we have made headway on a number of important issues, and this is cause for optimism," Mr. Gorbachev added.

At the same time, in some areas, we remain far apart."

Yet he said the Soviet people knew how to appreciate generosity and friendly words, adding: "Peace and cooperation are much more than confrontation and unfriendliness."

Mr. Reagan, for his part, recalled the Soviet-American victory over Nazism at the close of World War II that he said united the people of both countries in "exultation and thanksgiving."

It was a hearty welcome for the Reagans and about 70 other guests, including many from Congress and the White House, that included gobs of caviar and cases of vodka and champagne. The event included a performance by Yelena Obraztsova, a Bolshoi Opera star.

The Soviet gala was marked by dozens of large men wearing dark suits and dark looks hovering at the edge of the crowd, ostensibly providing security in an embassy already heavily guarded by U.S. police. Arriving cars were checked at concrete barricades blocking traffic on the normally busy street outside.

Mrs. Gorbachev beamed as she greeted American and Soviet guests in a golden two-piece evening dress. Mrs. Reagan wore a two-piece black dress with a blue-gold design.

The dinner took place in the Gold Room of the embassy, a former mansion decorated with gilt cornices. The guests were served caviar, fish pie, crab from the Kamchatka Peninsula and cold sucking pig with creamy horseradish sauce for appetizers.

The fare continued with consommé and Solyanka fish soup, baked fish and lamb shank kebabs, finishing off with raspberry parfait, fruits, almonds, bilberry and apple pies, plum cake, coffee and tea.

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Los Angeles Times Service

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COUNT: A Potemkin Village '87

(Continued from Page 1)

be allowed to visit the bogus missiles.

The discrepancy in the Soviet missile count arose because a few weeks ago, Soviet negotiators in Geneva said the treaty would eliminate more than 1,950 missiles on their side. But as the data came in, broken down by type of missile, the total added up to only 1,752. The Soviet explanation, according to the senior official, was that the Soviet Union initially had counted the dummy missiles as nondeployed or stored missiles.

"Now we are told that these are inert missiles, many filled with concrete," he said. "They also told us that they thought we had more missiles than we listed."

More than half of the 200 dummy missiles replicate the SS-4, the U.S. official said. This weapon was introduced in 1959 when the Soviet Union had relatively few missiles, heightening suspicion that they had a deception as well as a training role. The SS-4 was being replaced by the SS-20.

There were other statistical surprises in the data. The Soviet Union, for instance, had deployed fewer missiles in the intermediate-range category, or those with a range of 600 to 3,000 miles (970 to 5,000 kilometers), than the Pentagon contended—405 SS-20s rather than 441, and 65 SS-4s rather than 112—which somewhat embarrassed U.S. officials.

One U.S. official said that two years ago, the Soviet Union announced it was taking 36 SS-20s out of operational readiness, at a time when the Netherlands was voting on whether to accept U.S. missile deployments to compensate for the Soviet weapons. U.S. satellites confirmed the move, he said, but there was no evidence that the missiles were permanently out of action.

The Soviet Union kept 112 SS-4s operational through midyear, the official said, and then began to "vigorously destroy" the weapons. U.S. estimates of Soviet strength are only issued once a year, in the winter, so the new totals had not been published.

In another surprise, the Soviet Union had more intermediate-range missiles in storage than expected—245 SS-20s and 105 SS-4s. It even had six SS-5s, older than the SS-4s, stored. The large number of SS-20s produced was within the "high side of the range" of production estimates by intelligence officials, the senior U.S. official said.

The Soviet Union also had more of the shorter-range missiles deployed, and more of them in storage than expected. The detailed count: 230 SS-12-22s deployed, as opposed to 170, and 167 SS-23s, as opposed to 20.

The Natural Resources Defense Council, a private anti-nuclear group, published most of the figures from the still-secret Memorandum of Understanding, after which U.S. officials confirmed most of the numbers.

So the children—one without arms, one with severe burns and two without legs—left their flowers at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, arrived for a state dinner with Mr. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa.

The children, ranging in age from six to 14, arrived recently in the United States for medical treatment, according to Charles Brockunier, the head of a Boston group called "Afghan Children for Peace."

"They wanted to give Mikhail Gorbachev bouquets of flowers and ask him to end the war so that none of their friends would be hurt," Mr. Brockunier said, after waiting for two hours with the children for permission to leave the flowers.

A Soviet official promised Mr. Brockunier that he would tell the responsible embassy officer about their mission. But a policeman later told Mr. Brockunier that everyone was too busy to see the children or accept the flowers.

Meaning of Glasnost Is Clouded By Soviet Crackdown on Dissent

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — While Mikhail S. Gorbachev pitches glasnost to America, the battle over how to practice his policy of "openness" has flared up anew at home.

A public debate over the role of the press, along with the reprimand of a journalist who questioned public support for Mr. Gorbachev's economic initiatives, have revived concern that the liberalization permitted under the Soviet leader remains tenuous.

At the same time, an apparent crackdown on dissent this week, accompanied by what some view as a tone of anti-Semitism directed at Jews who want to leave the country, has fueled skepticism about Mr. Gorbachev's intentions among those most inclined to be skeptical.

"This seems more ominous than people led me to expect," said an American human rights worker who arrived in Moscow this week to take part in an unofficial rights seminar that the Soviet authorities have tried to disrupt.

Western and Soviet analysts said the recent events did not appear to reflect conservative forces at work in Mr. Gorbachev's absence but rather were evidence that the situation remained unsettled at a time when Mr. Gorbachev was still consolidating his power.

"I think some people want to slow down, stop, catch their breath," said a Western diplomat, who described the turbulence as a continuation of the events surrounding the ouster last month of Boris N. Yeltsin as head of the Moscow city Communist Party.

"There is some rethinking going on."

One sign that sent a tremor through the Moscow intelligentsia was a notice that appeared in Saturday's issue of Ogonyok, a magazine that has pushed the limits of free expression. It announced that the magazine's party watchdog committee had reprimanded Ogonyok's foreign editor, Dmitri Biryukov, for writing that an opinion poll by researchers in Novosibirsk had found the public sharply divided over the Gorbachev program of perestroika, or economic restructuring.

Mr. Biryukov reported that the study, by researchers at the economic journal Ekho, had found 30 percent of the public in favor of perestroika, 50 percent neutral and

20 percent opposed. But the party committee said the researchers denied that they had conducted such a survey.

Ogonyok's editor, Vitali Korotich, a champion of glasnost who has been in Washington during the summit meeting, said the attack was at least partly justified because Mr. Biryukov had failed to record his interview with Novosibirsk researchers.

Mr. Korotich has told friends that since Mr. Yeltsin's removal, he was worried about the fate of others, like himself, who have charged ahead in Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for more critical journalism.

The Yeltsin affair was widely interpreted in Moscow as a move by Mr. Gorbachev to drop an unpredictable ally before two crucial political events: the introduction on Jan. 1 of an economic law that will be the greatest test yet of the country's ability to change its way of doing business, and a party leadership conference next summer.

Under the new law, 60 percent of Soviet industry suddenly will be required to make independent decisions, and factory managers and workers will be rewarded according to their ability to turn a profit.

Mr. Yeltsin's ouster left many Gorbachev supporters feeling abandoned and in danger. The misgivings were not dispelled when his successor as Moscow party chief, Lev N. Zaikov, said at an economic conference on Nov. 27 that he viewed the role of the press in a more limited way.

"We do not need reporters of events, as some press organs turn out to be at this time, but genuine organizers of the masses," he said, in what some Soviet journalists interpreted as an appeal for fewer exposés and more orthodoxy.

On Tuesday, the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura published excerpts from a recent meeting of top editors that indicated mounting concern about official pressure on the press.

Aleksandr S. Baranov, editor of the party newspaper Socialisticheskiy Kombatant, said in a private apartment in Moscow on Thursday after the authorities closed a rented meeting place for "disinfection," the Washington Post reported.

Representatives of human rights monitoring groups from Czechoslovakia, the United States and Sweden attended the opening of the seminar, but several international figures from West Germany and Poland were refused visas by the Soviet authorities.

The opening of the seminar had been scheduled for a rented hall. But when participants arrived they found a padlock on the door and a sign saying the hall was closed for a "sanitation day."

Two wounded Afghan children were prevented from presenting flowers at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Soviet Embassy in U.S. Rejects Offer Of Flowers From 4 Afghan Children

WASHINGTON — Soviet officials refused to let four children crippled by Soviet bombs in Afghanistan leave flowers at the Soviet Embassy for Mikhail S. Gorbachev because they said they were too busy preparing a dinner for President Ronald Reagan.

So the children—one without arms, one with severe burns and two without legs—left their flowers at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, arrived for a state dinner with Mr. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa.

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SUMMIT BRIEFS

U.S., Soviet Union Sign Air Travel Pact

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A Soviet-American agreement was signed Wednesday that will permit Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, to sell some seats on Pan American World Airways jumbo jets that will make nonstop flights between New York and Moscow.

Both airlines now fly between the two countries, but with stops in between. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union signed and exchanged diplomatic notes amending the Civil Air Transport Agreement of Nov. 4, 1966. The amendments allow an accord already reached between Aeroflot and Pan Am to go into effect.

Ceausescu to Miss Warsaw Pact Talks

BERLIN (Reuters) — Nicolae Ceausescu, dealing with serious political problems at home, will not attend a Warsaw Pact meeting right after the Washington summit meeting, officials said Thursday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Ceausescu was sending Foreign Minister Ioan Tota to represent him at the meeting of the seven-nation military bloc plan to hold Friday. Mr. Gorbachev is to stop in Berlin en route home from Washington.

Party leaders and foreign and defense ministers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia are to join the East German leader, Erich Honecker, for a briefing by Mr. Gorbachev on the Washington meeting.

Iron-Will'd Wives Hold Prickly White House Tour

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Raisa Gorbachev paused for a moment on her tour of the White House when a reporter asked whether she would like to live in such a place.

"It's an official house," she said. "I would say that humanly speaking a human being would like to live in a regular home. This is a museum."

Before she could say much more, Nancy Reagan interrupted, taking her elbow and steering her toward the imposing marble mantelpiece in the State Dining Room. "But I want to show you something I really like," Mrs. Reagan said.

On Wednesday, it was Mrs. Reagan's day to play hostess and Mrs. Gorbachev's day to be the gracious guest. But Mrs. Gorbachev seemed determined to upstage her.

While their husbands were smiling and already calling each other "Ron" and "Mikhail," their strong-willed wives remained locked in a verbal tug-of-war that even official interpreters could do little to dispense.

From the first stop on the White House tour, when Mrs. Reagan pointed out a rather ethereal portrait of Pat Nixon, the wife of President Richard Nixon, Mrs. Gorbachev made it clear that she wanted to set the agenda.

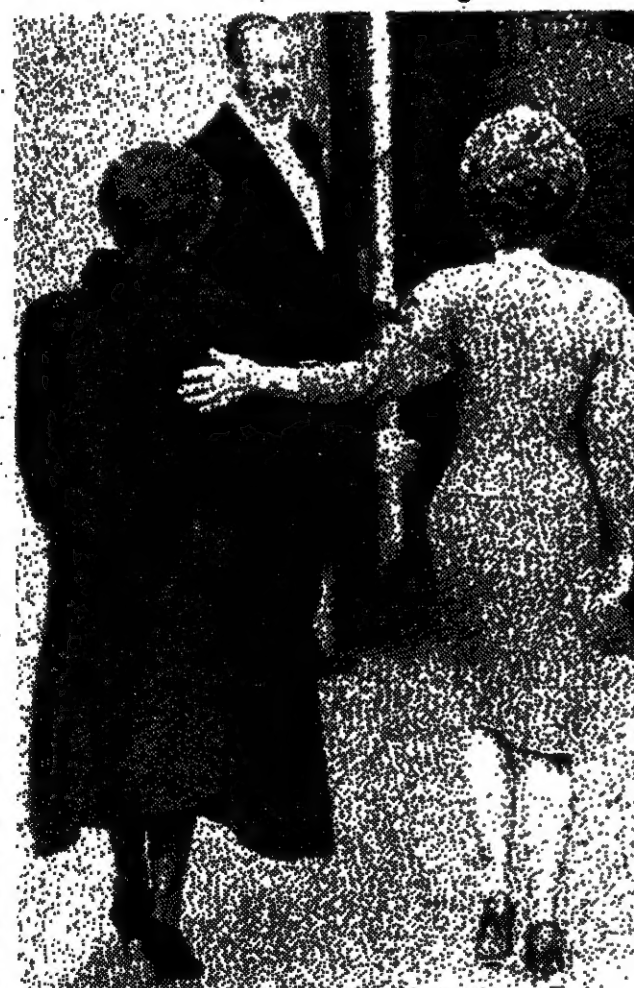
Swinging away toward a portrait of Lady Bird Johnson, the wife of President Lyndon B. Johnson, the former professor of Marxist-Leninist theory assumed a teacher's tone and asked: "This picture that we face, to what century does it belong? I would say it's a typical picture of the 20th century."

Undaunted, Mrs. Reagan patiently explained that the portrait of Mrs. Nixon was painted by Henriette Wyeth Hurd, Andrew Wyeth's sister, which prompted Mrs. Gorbachev to note that an exhibition of paintings by the Wyeth family was shown recently in Moscow.

No matter what Mrs. Reagan said, Mrs. Gorbachev seemed to answer in a way that seemed to have an edge.

"This is where we were last night," Mrs. Reagan said when they entered the State Dining Room. "It seems to be smaller today," Mrs. Gorbachev replied.

When Mrs. Reagan showed her the Red Room, Mrs. Gorbachev replied: "Yes, we were in this room yesterday. Mrs. Shultz was quite an active guide for me." She was referring to a brief tour of the room by Secretary of State



A costless Nancy Reagan provides an arm's length escort as Raisa Gorbachev arrives at the White House.

George P. Shultz's wife, Helena. When Mrs. Reagan acknowledged that an Albert Bierstadt landscape was difficult to see because of the television cameras, Mrs. Gorbachev readily agreed, adding, "I see the light here is a problem."

Peppering Mrs. Reagan with questions as if she were a graduate student facing an oral examination, Mrs. Gorbachev seemed to test Mrs. Reagan's composure. Asked when the White House

was built, Mrs. Reagan apparently could not give an answer, leaving it to Betty Monkman, the White House assistant curator, to tell Mrs. Gorbachev the dates—1792 to 1800.

"What a big help I am," Mrs. Reagan said to reporters with a sigh. At times, Mrs. Gorbachev seemed more interested in the television cameras than in the tour or her hosts. She greeted reporters with a cheery "Good morning," the only English she used during the day.

Turning toward the cameras, she told Mrs. Reagan, "I invite you to come to Leningrad and to Moscow because you know how rich those cities are."

Mrs. Reagan, unwilling to vent her displeasure with her guest, lost her patience instead with the reporters who kept asking Mrs. Gorbachev personal questions and delaying the tour.

When one reporter asked Mrs. Gorbachev whether she would go shopping and Mrs. Gorbachev said no, Mrs. Reagan snapped, "I'm not going to be able to show her the rest of the house."

And when Mrs. Gorbachev spoke at length about Soviet education after a reporter asked whether she had studied American history and English before the trip, Mrs. Reagan interjected, "Regrettably, we have to move on."

An unstoppable Mrs. Gorbachev refused to budge. Still, the two women were careful to dismiss reports that they disliked each other.

Before the tour began, Mrs. Reagan said she found such reports "so silly, so silly," adding, "I assume she feels that way."

When Mrs. Gorbachev was asked the same question during a visit to the Blue Room, an exasperated Mrs. Reagan turned to her and said: "Oh, I've answered this, I think, five times."

In a moment of solidarity, Mrs. Gorbachev replied: "Well, everything is all right. It seems to me Mrs. Reagan gave the answer, and that was her word."

Both aircraft returned safely to base.

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Jane's Cites Major Advances in Soviet Jet Fighters

Reuters

LONDON — The Soviet Union has made significant advances in air power and has developed a new generation of combat aircraft equal to the best in the West, according to the military reference work, Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

In the foreword of a new edition published Thursday, Jane's editor, John Taylor, wrote:

"NATO would be unwise to believe that it still has the clear superiority in conventional air power

that it has enjoyed for most of the period since World War II."

Mr. Taylor said that while Western governments sought ways to renew their air forces as economically as possible, Moscow had created new air defense and attack units generations ahead of those they replaced.

He cited a modified version of the Sukhoi Su-27 fighter aircraft as one example of the Soviet aviation advances.

"If its turbofans and radar are as advanced as the airframe," he wrote, "it appears to provide the Soviet air forces with a combat aircraft as good as any in the West."

He said that Soviet combat pilots have started to display a brassiness and confidence usually associated with their Western counterparts and their new attitude should not be taken lightly by adversaries.

"Elitism is appearing amongst Soviet Air Force squadrons with the appearance of winged blades painted on the fuselages of Flankers and Fulcrums, the Su-27 and

MiG-29 fighters based on the Kola Peninsula.

And even a cartoon-like dolphin figure has been seen on the fin of a Flogger, or MiG-27, Mr. Taylor wrote.

The verve of the Soviet pilots, he said, was displayed dramatically over the Barents Sea in September when a Norwegian Air Force P-3B Orion on a surveillance mission lost a propeller after being clipped by a Su-27.

Both aircraft returned safely to base.

Both aircraft returned safely to base.

Both aircraft returned safely to base.

Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mutual Invitations to Pry

The Euromissile treaty signed Tuesday is hailed as the first to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons. Perhaps of greater significance, the treaty includes verification provisions of unprecedented sweep and detail. Properly managed, these could soften the core of mistrust that has so dominated arms control and Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet government is a closed shop, and Americans rightly do not trust what they are not allowed to know. To be sure, past arms treaties barred Moscow from interfering with U.S. satellites peering into Soviet territory. But inspection from space, though impressive, is not sufficient to verify the nuclear agreements now contemplated.

New treaties will require destroying reserve and deployed missiles and call for production checks and limits on small and mobile missiles. This generation of Soviet leaders understands this; they know their American counterparts henceforth will need much more intrusive forms of monitoring. President Reagan is fond of quoting an old Russian proverb, "Trust but verify."

Dozens of pages in the treaty set out in fine print how the missiles are to be eliminated and how inspection and monitoring will work. For the first time, on-site inspection with assured access to restricted military areas is permitted. So is limited access to test ranges and production facilities.

The precision is stunning: points of entry, hours of permitted visits, how many people in each team, languages to be spoken. In Geneva in 1955, President Eisen-

hower proposed exchanging information on military facilities and establishing rights of aerial reconnaissance. Nikita Khrushchev denounced this "Open Skies" idea as "nothing more than a bald espionage plot." Now the country that made a national policy out of secretiveness invites Americans eight times a year to weigh, measure and X-ray its missile canisters.

Moscow is not above making hay out of this transformation. When the Pentagon voiced belated concern about publishing the precise location of missiles, Soviet negotiators vowed to publish anyway, needling the Americans for their secrecy.

If the information could be useful to terrorists, as the Pentagon now says, it is hard to see why both sides assumed all along that the information would indeed be published. In any event, the very secrecy and controls of Soviet society reduce worries that terrorists could exploit the information there.

The treaty's detail on verification holds promise and risk. Expanded on, the new measures can be crucial to a strategic arms treaty. And the very process can enhance mutual trust. But detail can be fiddly, too, for endless assertions of noncompliance by arms control opponents.

If agreements between foes about the weapons they have trained on each other seem unnatural, invitations to peer into each other's deepest secrets seem even more so. Yet now President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have issued the invitations. Carefully tended, these offer enormous promise.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Public Savings Plan

Perhaps it is not going to be enough to balance the U.S. budget. Perhaps the budget is going to have to run a surplus. Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, lobbied that unorthodox suggestion into public view in a speech this week in New York. No doubt his immediate purpose was to press Congress to get on with this year's rather feeble contribution to reducing the deficit. But he was speaking an important truth that is going to haunt the next president.

Americans are saving pitifully little of their incomes. If they will not save for themselves, Mr. Greenspan said, perhaps the government will have to do it for them. That is what a government surplus is: public saving.

Private savings in the United States, by both businesses and individuals, has been falling precipitously. But savings must equal investment, as the textbooks point out. Over most of the Reagan years, a huge inflow of savings from abroad has maintained the balance. Now foreign savers have backed off. That is why the dollar has been falling.

There are three ways to restore the balance. The worst is to let investment decline with savings. That means a recession. Another is a rise in U.S. interest rates to levels high enough to attract the necessary funds from abroad again. That probably means a recession as well.

The third possibility — the only one

consistent with stability in the U.S. economy — is to get savings up. That is what Mr. Greenspan had in mind. The Federal Reserve has a better grasp of the international financial system than any other agency of the government, and it is not under political constraints in discussing those realities. With the 1988 presidential campaign under way, the Treasury is tactically avoiding all subjects that might indicate a need for higher taxes, and the president's Council of Economic Advisers seems to have been locked in a White House closet for the duration.

The administration's original supply-side strategy held that tax cuts would set off a great surge of savings and investment. But things have not turned out that way. Despite extraordinarily powerful incentives — the tax cuts, combined with high interest rates — savings sagged. Instead, Americans went on a tremendous boom of consumption and borrowing. That is now coming to an end.

Mr. Greenspan is pointing out one way to get the U.S. economy back into balance. You may be tempted to say that his proposal, a budget surplus, is politically unrealistic. Maybe so. But the other ways of getting back into balance are much less pleasant, and in the absence of rational policy, the markets will impose them automatically.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Defense: A Bit Less Froth

Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci has done what his predecessor always resisted. He has told the U.S. military services to make their budgets for the next fiscal year realistic. You can argue that Mr. Carlucci had no choice, and it remains to be seen what growth rates the budget will project beyond next year. But that misses the point of what has happened. The defense buildup is over; the issue now is the tilt of the plateau.

The secretary has ordered that next year's defense budget conform to the terms of last month's budget summit. From a certain distance that is unremarkable. President Reagan himself signed off on the summit. Spending authority and actual spending would both still increase about \$8 billion, not enough to cover likely inflation but hardly gruel, either. At \$300 billion for the year the country would not go unprotected.

But a standstill budget is a cold shower for the Pentagon. When the president proposed his fiscal 1988 budget in January, he and the services were pointing toward a \$332 billion military program by fiscal 1989. That is the basis on which the services were being told to plan. That target was already down \$31 billion from where it had been the year before. Now Mr. Carlucci intends to reduce it by 10 percent, or \$33 billion, more.

The former defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, fought such accommodative budgeting. The result was that he proposed what, in fiscal and political if not in military terms, were frothy budgets. Congress had to cut them even though, institutionally, it is less capable of doing so well than the executive. Its instinct was to nickel-and-dime everywhere rather than cut whole programs. The services, undisciplined, sowed the seeds for more programs than the country will be able to afford. Congress tried to slow the programs rather than choose among them. So there is still a major squeeze ahead.

Mr. Weinberger always balked at helping Congress cut the budget, partly on the theory that it would only gulp down what he gave and bang its spoon for more, partly to clarify who was responsible. The posture only worked for a while; in the end the secretary took himself out of the game.

A slimmer budget may put more pressure on Congress, and especially the Democrats in this election year. Mr. Weinberger ultimately made it easy for them; they could simply be for less. A realistic budget may force them to face reality in turn. The Defense Department needs to be put on a steady path; this is a step in that direction.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

In Europe, Concern Remains

Underlying the celebrations in Washington there is still considerable European anxiety about the consequences of the deal to scrap medium- and shorter-range nuclear forces. That concern is exemplified both by Prime Minister Thatcher's insistence that NATO must be willing to modernize its remaining nuclear weapons and by the view that the alliance should already be preparing its response to the pressure for the so-called third zero: the elimination of short-range and battlefield nuclear systems. The momentum for the third zero will be difficult to resist. It is understandably and overly the aim of Soviet policy to bring about the

effective denuclearization of Europe. If the Russians achieve that end without having to concede substantial and asymmetrical reductions in Warsaw Pact conventional and chemical war-fighting capability, Western Europe will no longer be able to mount a credible deterrent to Soviet military aggression. At the same time, it is becoming clear that the West Germans are increasingly uneasy about the nuclear force structure that has been left behind by the INF treaty. Just about all Western Europe's nuclear weapons are designed to be used either on or from West German soil. It is hardly surprising that many Germans think that they are bearing an unfair share of NATO's nuclear risk.

—The Independent (London)

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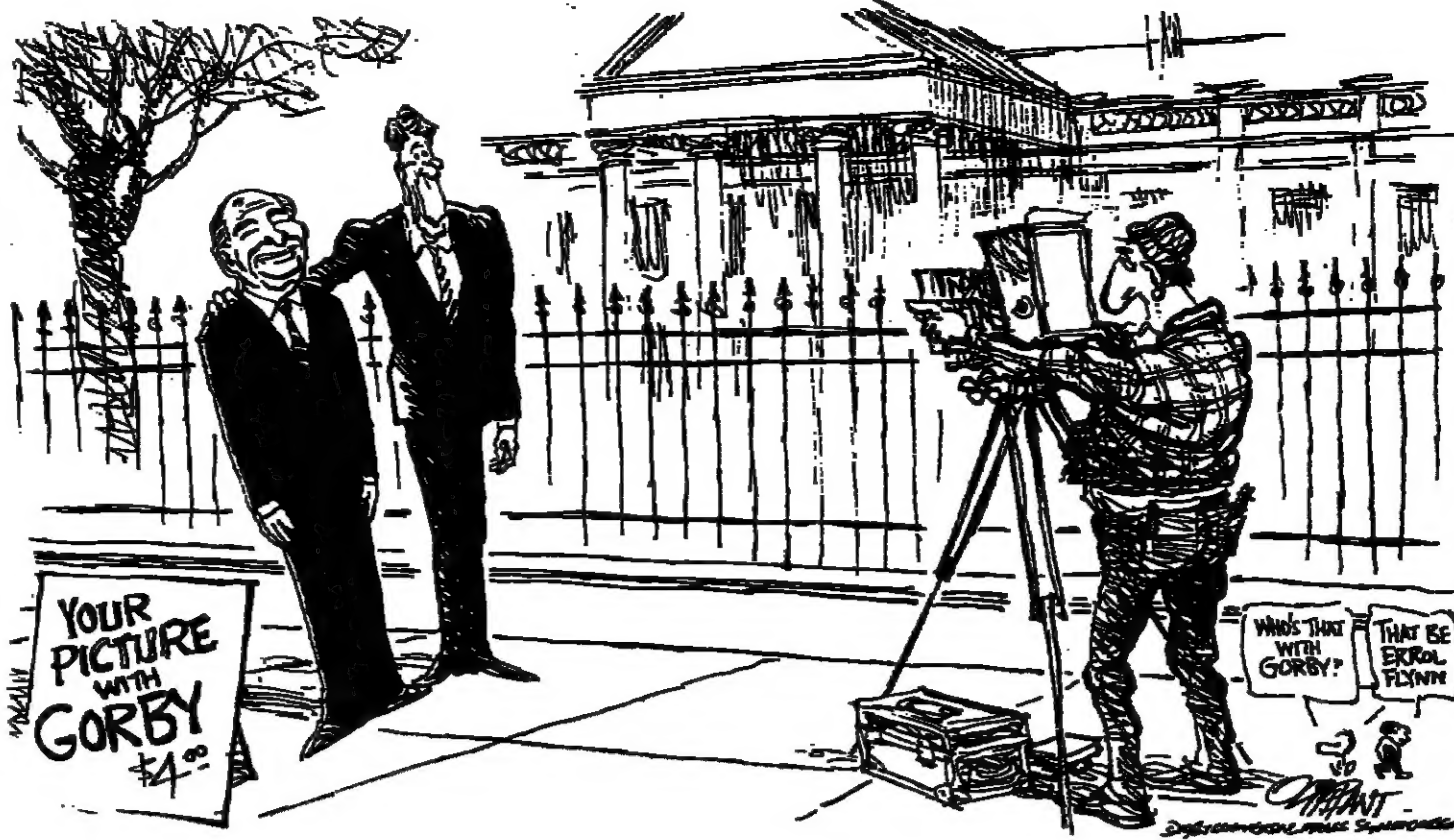
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OPINION



I had heard rumors he was in town, but the security's been so heavy I couldn't get near him.

What Reagan Should Do to Reassure the Europeans

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — The treaty reducing nuclear arsenals that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev signed Tuesday will have only a modest impact on superpower relations. But it will profoundly affect the Western alliance. Whether eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear forces helps or hurts the alliance will depend on what the United States does next.

The West European allies have formally blessed the INF treaty, but their words disguise misgivings about American attitudes and actions. West Europeans' doubts about U.S. steadfastness did not begin with this administration but have steadily increased in recent years.

The critical event was last year's summit meeting at Reykjavik, when President Reagan seemed ready to trade away nuclear weapons that have symbolized America's commitment to European security. Europeans view the treaty eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles as compounding their security problem.

To capitalize on the treaty as a positive rather than negative development, the administration should act promptly to reassure the allies that, except for defense of the U.S. homeland, they stand first in America's interests. To demonstrate such a "Europe-first" commitment, President Reagan should fly to Europe right after he bids Mr. Gorbachev goodbye and reports to the American people on the summit meeting's results.

Mr. Reagan should visit the North Atlantic Council in Brussels to brief allied leaders first-hand. Of course they would learn little that they had not already read or heard, but the symbolism would be invaluable. It would also offset the impact of Mr. Gorbachev's ploy of having stopped in Britain en route to Washington.

Mr. Reagan should use such a visit substantively, not just for symbolism. With the dismantling of the Euromissiles (after the Senate ratifies the treaty), the Warsaw Pact's advantages in conventional military forces in Cen-

tral Europe will become even more apparent and politically significant.

To reduce even further the role of nuclear weapons in Western strategy, Mr. Gorbachev almost certainly will propose the elimination of short-range missiles not covered by the treaty. This would be immensely popular in West Germany, but would be opposed by Britain, France and America. Governments of these countries believe that the specter of further denuclearization of Western strategy would contribute to fears that America's security is being decoupled from Western Europe's.

Mr. Reagan must pre-empt such a Gorbachev gambit with serious proposals of his own. He should propose a Western program of major cuts in the approximately 4,000 short-range weapons in Europe, plus modernization of those remaining. This should be done consonant with a new allied process of discussion and decision

over the next two or three years.

Above all, Mr. Reagan should seize the initiative from Mr. Gorbachev by proposing rapid progress in the Vienna negotiations. These are the long-running talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions, the forthcoming Conventional Stability Talks designed to replace them, and the Review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which includes efforts to design confidence-building measures that can reduce fears of war.

The West's overriding concern must be to reduce the Warsaw Pact's capacity for attack with little warning. But that concern will not top the East-West agenda unless Mr. Reagan takes the play away from Mr. Gorbachev.

The Soviet leader would prefer to continue pressing nuclear issues in Europe while avoiding the issue of major asymmetrical reductions in Soviet and other Warsaw Pact conventional forces and armaments. Even if

he unilaterally withdrew some Soviet conventional forces from Eastern Europe, his country's military advantages would remain, and forces unilaterally withdrawn would not have to be disbanded.

As part of his diplomatic offensive, Mr. Gorbachev has accepted the principle of asymmetrical cuts, although Soviet thinking on this issue still falls far short of Western needs. By publicly challenging Mr. Gorbachev on conventional forces, Mr. Reagan could begin to refocus the allies' attention on the need to test Soviet intentions in Europe.

The alternative is to wait passively while alliance tensions, together with pressure on the U.S. defense budget, give the Kremlin new opportunities to pursue advantage in Europe.

The writer directs European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Feeling That the Pressure Finally Paid Off

IT was Wednesday afternoon. The president had been in meeting for two days with the Soviet general secretary. Already Ronald Reagan was on a roll. "Europe-first" commitment, President Reagan should fly to Europe right after he bids Mr. Gorbachev goodbye and reports to the American people on the summit meeting's results.

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proved right: Dealing from strength has paid off.

So it is not Mr. Reagan who is changing; it is the Soviets. But the result is a change in the way Mr. Reagan talks about the Soviets, a change which, along with his show of affability toward Mr. Gorbachev, is enraging the true believers in his arch-conservative constituency. He is cautious about all this, but convincing: "Possibly the fundamental change is that in the past Soviet leaders have openly expressed the objective of a 'one-world communist state' and indicated their desire to 'expand and make the whole world that way.' Mr. Reagan no longer sees such a desire. He concedes that Mr. Gorbachev has not explicitly acknowledged to him that the Soviets have abandoned global expansionism. But he said that the general secretary was the first Soviet leader who had never proclaimed that goal before a Communist Party gathering."

Can Mr. Reagan sell this to those on the right who are calling him things like a "useful idiot" for Moscow? "When I get my temper back, I'll make it clear to them I haven't softened up," he replied. The INF treaty proves, he said, that Moscow "got the idea that we weren't just hungry for a détente and would sign anything... They came back."

—Philip Geyelin in The Washington Post

Cambodia: One Obstacle Is Crossed, Many Remain

By Elizabeth Becker

ERE-EN-TARDENOIS, France — Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh's young Communist prime minister, Hun Sen, have drafted an outline for peace that could allow Vietnam to save face and Cambodians to save their country.

Thursday's announcement postponing further talks in January underlines the difficulties ahead. But the draft produced here represents the first genuine hope for peace in Cambodia since the Vietnamese invaded and occupied the country nine years ago. For the first time, two leaders of stature from the opposing sides have met, with the approval, if not the blessing, of their big-power sponsors. Both men are Cambodian and both

deferred more questions than they answered, but there is a touch of genius in their four-point plan.

Essentially, the two Cambodians proposed a neat reversal of priorities. After agreeing that Cambodia required a political rather than a military solution, they suggested that all Cambodian parties to this undefined conflict meet and resolve their differences. Immediately thereafter, an international conference would be convened to ratify the Cambodian agreement and ensure the country's independence. Vietnam is not named in the program. Also omitted is the usual request for a withdrawal of all

foreign forces. The uninitiated would be forgiven for imagining that Cambodia's was a civil war, not an armed resistance against foreign occupiers.

Vietnam's troops presumably would withdraw to their own side of the border while Hanoi avoids any responsibility for the war. The resistance would swallow its pride and take a major role in a temporary government of national reunification alongside the Cambodians who have served during the occupation.

Is this realistic? The devil is in the details, particularly when one remembers who makes up the resistance and what preceded the occupation — both in Vietnam and in Cambodia.

In 1975, at the end of the second Indochina war, the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, plunged Cambodia into a nightmare. In the name of a "pure, total revolution," the Cambodian Communists massacred uncountable innocents, destroyed their nation's society and provoked a border war with the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese Communists, victors in war with France and then with the United States, succumbed to temptation, enlarged the war and easily overthrew the Khmer Rouge regime. Hailed by some as liberators, they remained to occupy the country and fulfill an old goal of controlling an Indochinese Communist bloc.

To frustrate Vietnamese plans, China, Thailand and the United States together rebuilt the Khmer Rouge forces, an odious example of realpolitik. Today the Khmer Rouge, still under the command of Pol Pot, are the strongest Cambodian armed force. Who will represent them at the conference table? Who will guarantee that they will adhere to a peace program? Who will disarm their forces?

Only a leader with Prince Sihanouk's near-mythic stature could dare to break out of this political and military quandary. Not for the first time, he is acting on his own, searching among allies and enemies for a solution. He and Hun Sen met as private citizens. Now, as an international figure, Prince Sihanouk must persuade Beijing that it would be better served by his peace plan than by continuing the war through the Khmer Rouge.

A solution has to be brokered among the major Communist powers. The Soviet Union has worked as hard as any country for such a compromise, pressuring Vietnam and cajoling China, largely behind the scenes. Proof of the intense private search for peace was the very public appearance here of Ambassador Moustapha Saphary, the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in North Korea. He has been a major go-between in the multistaged negotiations, and he flew in from Pyongyang to survey his handiwork and ensure its success.

And the Soviet Union is pleased, according to an Asian diplomat who said that, unlike the situation in Afghanistan, the Cambodians proved in their three-day discussion that they have strong, attractive leaders capable of engineering a face-saving exit of the foreign occupation forces.

Prince Sihanouk has no surprise. His diplomacy was a reminder why he is the Cambodian figure around whom a solution has to be built. Hun Sen was the proof of the pudding. This 36-year-old child of Cambodia's Communist movement showed himself to be "extremely intelligent," as a Sihanouk aide said, industrious and capable of holding up the Communist side of the negotiations.

Prince Sihanouk has postponed the next round of talks until all the Cambodian parties agree to join him. Earlier, Son Sen, a former prime minister and Sihanouk's non-Communist partner in the resistance coalition, told me he gave his qualified support. He

raised the obvious question of whether the Cambodians can trust the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops without a specific timetable.

Presumably the Khmer Rouge are refusing to join Sihanouk and the prince needs Chinese help to bring them to the bargaining table. But what happens if representatives of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, the client Communist regime in Phnom Penh and the non-Communist parties of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sen do sit down and try to agree on a solution for Cambodia? Their shared history is littered with mutual betrayals, war, murders, exile and pledges of retribution.

The international conference is the best solution for overseeing the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the dismantling of the Khmer Rouge forces.

And perhaps this initial meeting of Cambodians is also the right approach. If they cannot come to terms with their nation's epic misery and agree to cooperate, what will happen after the Vietnamese withdraw?

The writer is author of "When The War Was Over," a history of the Cambodian revolution. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Rich Rhetoric

NEW YORK — Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and Courtland Palmer, the millionaire sociologists, are making rhetorical fasts at one another. At a meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, held at Mr. Palmer's mansion (on Dec. 8), Mr. Carnegie made a bitter attack on the host for the advocacy of socialistic ideas. He charged him with hypocrisy, stating that if he practiced what he preached, he would give up his wealth and turn beggar. Mr. Palmer made no reply. Today (Dec. 10) he comes out in an interview, taking Mr. Carnegie to task for his discourteous attack, which he, as a host, could not graciously resist.

1912: Loan for Austria

NEW YORK — Confirming the news that the Austrian Government had placed a loan of \$25 million with a syndicate in which Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and the National City Bank of New York participate, one of

Just What Is Riling the Far Right?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Amid the general, though not entirely warranted, euphoria over the signing of a Soviet-American arms control treaty, the fury of President Reagan's anti-far-right supporters stands out like a sore thumb, or a sore loser.

When Mr. Reagan said only what many of these rightists had given him ample reason to believe — that they "basically, down in their deepest thoughts, have accepted that war is inevitable" — you might have thought he had accused them of waging war, and nuclear war at that.

Even Senator Bob Dole, who had waffled on the issue but in the end will have to vote for Mr. Reagan's treaty, rebuked the president for this observation — although Ronald Reagan knows the right-wing mind better than Mr. Dole ever will. The Dole complaint was well-managed, however, compared with the profoundly offensive remark by Howard Phillips that the president of the United States had become "a useful idiot for Soviet propaganda."

But Mr. Reagan knew what he was talking about. Many opponents of arms control agreements actually do believe that a Soviet-American showdown is inevitable and that, rather than reducing its armaments and haling itself with words of peace, the United States should be building its strength for the day of Armageddon. An opponent of the INF treaty writes me that he is against it because "1. Soviets should remove the Berlin Wall. 2. Get out of Afghanistan. 3. Get out of Cuba. 4. Get out of Nicaragua." None of that has anything to do with the treaty, or with arms control. It is a demand for victory.

Time magazine notes that even Mr. Phillips, speaking for something called the Anti-Apparatus Alliance, said that if the INF treaty is ratified, "a major battle of World War III will have been lost by default," which suggests that World War III really is a foregone conclusion in the "deepest thoughts" of that particular mind.

What is riling the far right? Surely not the new treaty itself, since its strongest supporters claim only that it is useful but limited, and since Washington head-counters predict Senate ratification by a wide margin. Thus, the treaty seems neither worth all the fuss on the right nor likely to be defeated by it.

Nor are many on the furious right making the weak but plausible case espoused by Alexander Haig, that the treaty diminishes Western nuclear deterrence in Europe — although the United States managed well enough with no medium-range missiles on that Continent in the 1960s and 1970s. By 1993, moreover, when all INF warheads are withdrawn, the United States will retain about 3,250 nuclear warheads in Europe, not to mention the British and French nuclear forces.

Some other opponents are criticizing verification procedures, although those agreed upon include on-site inspection and are the most extensive in any arms control treaty. These critics, including Richard Perle, formerly assistant secretary of defense and a leading administration arms control strategist, must know that the United States itself drew back from more intrusive verification procedures, no more wanting to open its most sensitive facilities than the Soviets do.

Rather than any of this, three other bitter pills probably are proving too hard for the extreme right to swallow:

• The relatively innocuous INF treaty is billed on both sides as a step toward a more sweeping strategic arms reduction treaty, possibly to be signed in Moscow next year, so some right-wing priming and posturing is calculated to bring pressure on Mr. Reagan not to agree to such a treaty.

• That the Reagan administration is devoting the major effort of its last year to any kind of treaty-making with the hated Soviet Union and godless communism is a clear signal to Howard Phillips and the American right that their moment in the sun is passing; if there ever was a Reagan Revolution, in their eyes it is ending not with a bang but a whimper.

• Perhaps worse, Ronald Reagan himself — the hero of the right, the man who led the progeny of William Buckley and Barry Goldwater out of the wilderness and into Washington — has betrayed the faith by entering into a pact with the keepers of the Evil Empire. Nothing could show more clearly how the pressures of politics, diplomacy and security inexorably drive presidents to the center, but few events could be more repugnant or disheartening to those who believed in him most truly.

The New York Times

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REAL ESTATE DEMAND OUTSTRIPS SUPPLY

When Gérard Jean and Hubert de Mont-Marin left Dupuy-Saatchi to found their own ad agency three years ago, they naturally looked for space in Neuilly. "We had always worked here," explains Mr. de Mont-Marin, "and our new agency needed the credibility that a chic Neuilly address could give us." The agency, Jean et Mont-Marin, first moved into a 300-square-meter town house, known as a "hôtel particulier." Two years later, after landing such important budgets as Pentax, Lancôme perfumes, Pan American Airways and S.T. Dupont watches, the partners set about looking for larger headquarters.

The search lasted more than six months and involved several real estate agents. The town house they moved into last month was built in 1784 and entirely renovated. The oldest of its kind in Neuilly, it is being rented to the agency on the basis of a 30-year lease with the town of Neuilly which owns it.

Three times larger than the agency's former house, it is also two and a half times as expensive. "The price we're paying has jumped from 1,000 FF to 2,500 FF per square meter and we had to decide if we wanted it in less than half-an-hour or it would have been grabbed by someone else," recounts Mr. de Mont-Marin.

becomes available, is taken right away."

Only five minutes from the Champs-Élysées, Neuilly is by far the most sought-after and expensive suburb of Paris. According to Françoise Vercaemer, of the international realtors Jones Lang Wootton, a major incentive for companies is the suburb's extremely low professional tax rate. At 7.917 percent (as compared to 11.667 percent in Paris, an average of 13 to 22 percent in the other Parisian suburbs and 27.297 percent in Aubervilliers to the northeast), Neuilly has the lowest company tax rate of the whole Paris region.

In addition, when companies started flocking to this then completely residential suburb at the beginning of the 1970s, the rents were cheaper than in most of Paris.

"When the commercial boom was at its height in the mid-1970s," recalls Mr. Labro, "we had thousands and thousands of meters available and sellers were forced to negotiate to be competitive." Since then the price of real estate in Neuilly hasn't stopped climbing. Over the past two years, with space increasingly rare and demand just as strong, they have soared 20 to 25 percent.

Office space is renting for 1,700 to 2,200 francs per square meter and selling for around 25,000 francs per square meter. That makes Neuilly property less expensive than certain prime areas in the 7th, 8th, 16th and 17th arrondissements, but a good deal more than many areas in eastern and northern Paris.

Yet, despite the influx of large companies, Neuilly has managed to preserve its tranquil residential character. An urbanization plan, first adopted in 1951, has protected it from being overrun by commerce and business. Zoning

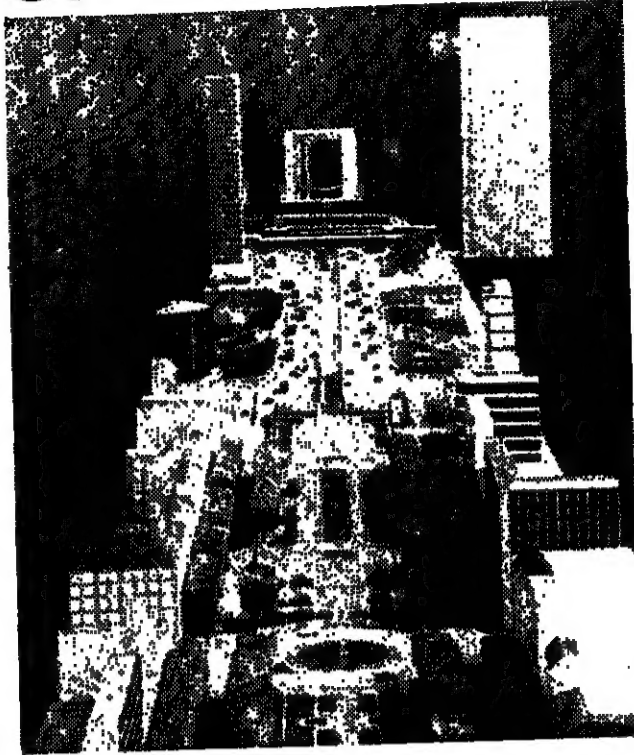
NEUILLY SUR SEINE

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

With its tree-lined avenues and quiet streets, Neuilly could almost be mistaken for a peaceful provincial town — were it not for the avenue Charles de Gaulle, the main east-west road from Paris that currently cuts clean across its center. Every day, 150,000 cars take it to go back and forth to Paris.

The ideal solution — rerouting the traffic underground and creating a tree-lined pedestrian area above — might seem simple enough. Yet finding the appropriate financing has taken years.

According to the Mayor of Neuilly, Nicolas Sarkozy, one reason why the current one billion franc project has succeeded where others failed is because of the decision to cover only part of the avenue at a time. The 435 meters of tunnel for car traffic is only the first step but, as Sarkozy says, "it was important to begin."



A preview of the finished project.

regulations restrict commercial activities to the northern extremity of the suburb and the area on both sides of avenue Charles de Gaulle. Practically three-quarters of Neuilly are reserved for residential housing.

"The 1951 Urbanization Plan sheltered Neuilly from the over-development that many towns experienced in the wake of post-World War II construction," states Thierry Gaubert, one of mayor Nicolas Sarkozy's close collaborators. Stringent restrictions govern the height of buildings and their appearance. The town's trees are safeguarded, as are its gardens.

Such regulations have enhanced the value of the suburb while contributing to the rarity of space and the difficulty of construction. Mr. Gaubert estimates the number of new constructions at three or four a year. These usually involve the demolition of town houses which are difficult and expensive to keep up. Their owners will sometimes exchange them for a floor of the apartment house built in its place.

Many old-time Neuilly residents regret the disappearance of the private houses that covered the suburb half a century ago. Of the remaining 400, only the 300 located on private streets (dead-ends accessible only to occupants and their guests), are protected from demolition by municipal legislation. Many of the others will eventually be replaced by

apartment houses or office buildings in zones where commercial activities are allowed. Yet despite the cost of a town house, anywhere between 10 and 25 million FF, there continues to be a strong market for them. A turn-of-the-century town house near the Bois de Boulogne (the largest park in the Parisian area), with 300 square meters of living space and a 150-square-meter garden, recently sold for 15 million francs.

According to Noelle Portier of Neuilly-Paris-Ouest, one of eight realty agencies based here, Neuilly is the perfect combination of city and country living. "Bordered by the Bois de Boulogne, we have numerous municipal gardens," Ms. Portier points out. "What's more, most apartments have large terraces or balconies, while town houses have gardens." One of the few vacancies currently available at Neuilly-Paris-Ouest, for example, is a four room apartment in a modern building with 120 square meters of living space, a 180-square-meter terrace and parking. It is selling for 4.7 million francs.

Such luxury, so near to the center of Paris, is not within everyone's reach and over the years Neuilly has become a rich man's suburb, a status symbol for its residents. According to Daniel Calais of the Department of Urbanism at Town Hall, the average selling price in the residential market is 35,000 FF per square

meter, up 20 percent over the past two years. Renting has become so expensive that the market has virtually disappeared.

A combination of lack of office space, high prices and congestion along the main streets has sent some companies north or farther west. Nonetheless, the real estate market in Neuilly is expected to remain as tight as it is

today, with demand high and the vacancy rate low. Nobody can predict whether prices will continue to climb as they have over the past two years, nor how much people are willing to pay for space here, but no other suburb of Paris and few of its districts offer the convenience, amenities and prestige of Neuilly.

— Joyce Wolkman

THE NEAR WEST REDISCOVERED

Looking at Neuilly as it is now, with its fine boutiques, bevy of businesses, and sumptuous homes, it is hard to imagine that this area was once a plot of swampland. But that was back in the days when the potato was still nouvelle cuisine.

In 1786 Antoine Parmentier presented his first crop to Louis XVI. The vegetable — formerly confined to the Limousine area of France — swiftly became so popular that Benjamin Franklin found himself at a dinner where the menu consisted of nothing but potatoes in every possible form.

The pastoral past disappeared as thousands of companies discovered Neuilly's proximity to Paris, greater greenery and pure air. "The challenge now," as explained by Mayor Nicolas Sarkozy, "is to preserve the ecology of our town. We want the green of parks and gardens and trees to be the color of our city."

Efforts to preserve the trees and parks began back in the 1950s under Achille Peretti, the former mayor. Since then the city has blossomed into the home of 3,135 businesses employing 35,000 persons in 800,000 square meters of offices, mostly on the avenue Charles de Gaulle and the Ile de la Jatte. Yet building restrictions have preserved the city's 248 hectares of parks and gardens, guaranteeing the 65,000 inhabitants of Neuilly some 38 m² of park area per person.

No wonder 50 percent of the residents are either company presidents, professionals or top managers (not to mention

the diplomatic population which live in the city's 24 foreign embassy residences). The 64,450 inhabitants currently pay 1 percent of the total income tax paid in France and 24 percent of those in the Department of the Hauts-de-Seine.

Neuilly's commercial sector is equally upmarket. As a crossroads of communication, it houses 400 companies in the fields of radio, television, publicity and publishing.

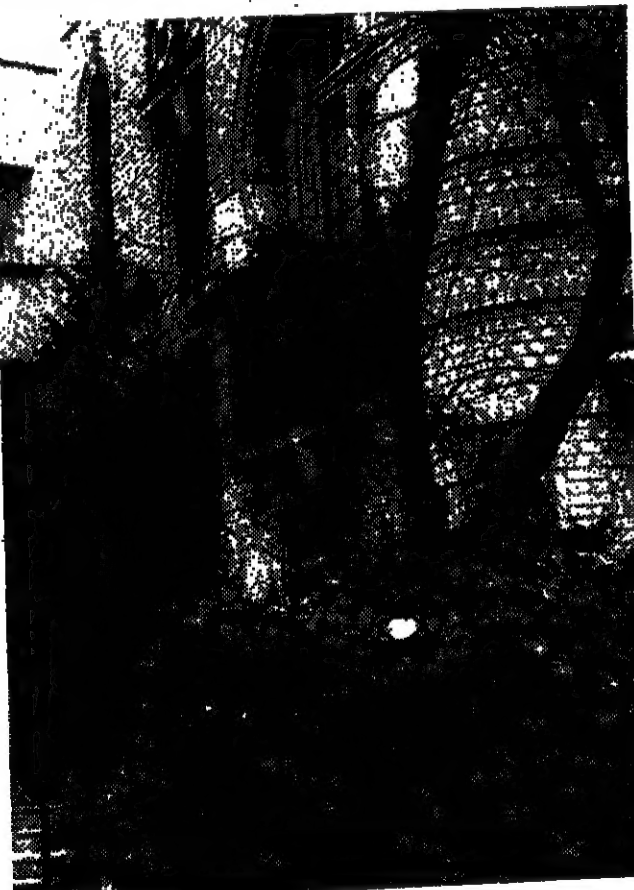
As early as the 1930s, Chanel Perfumes moved in because, "we had a presentiment of the luxurious character of this site," says a spokesman for the company. Since 1980, Yves St. Laurent Perfumes has also been based on the Ile de la Jatte and, next year, will be joined by Paco Rabanne.

Building and refurbishing projects account for 63.48 percent of the city budget. Massive projects such as the 40 million franc remodeling of the Place du Marché are being financed by city hall in conjunction with private companies to relieve the burden on the taxpayer.

In a master-stroke of combining good living with sound urban planning, the city has also found a solution for the busy — and noisy — traffic on the avenue Charles de Gaulle. And work is forging ahead on the installation of a total cable network for mid-1989.

As Renée Michelangeli-Peretti, daughter of former Mayor Achille Peretti and director of Neuilly Journal Indépendant concludes: "You cannot prevent change, but you have to manage it well."

— Harriet Welty-Rochefort

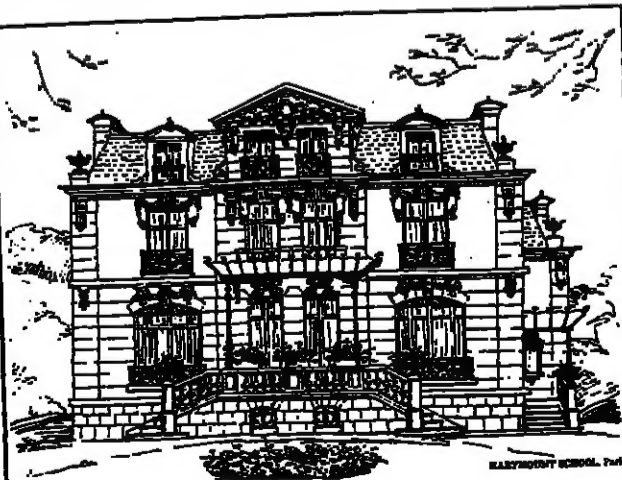


Secluded homes in quiet streets.

The difficulties encountered by Jean et Mont-Marin in finding space and the price they had to pay to stay in this prestigious suburb of Paris are by no means unique. "A company that wants to move into Neuilly today has to be extremely determined and patient," states Robert Labro of Jean Thoudard, one of France's top commercial real estate consultants. "Whatever space

sive than certain prime areas in the 7th, 8th, 16th and 17th arrondissements, but a good deal more than many areas in eastern and northern Paris.

Yet, despite the influx of large companies, Neuilly has managed to preserve its tranquil residential character. An urbanization plan, first adopted in 1951, has protected it from being overrun by commerce and business. Zoning



Marymount School

72, bd de la Saussaye
Neuilly-sur-Seine 92200.
46 24 10 51

"Marymount has been serving the Paris community since 1923. Today, it offers an American curriculum to boys and girls, ages four to fourteen."

"For information, please contact the Headmistress."



Head Chef
Philippe Lempereur
Diploma Ecole Hôtelière 1964
Specialties from Quercy
Game - Canard au Sang

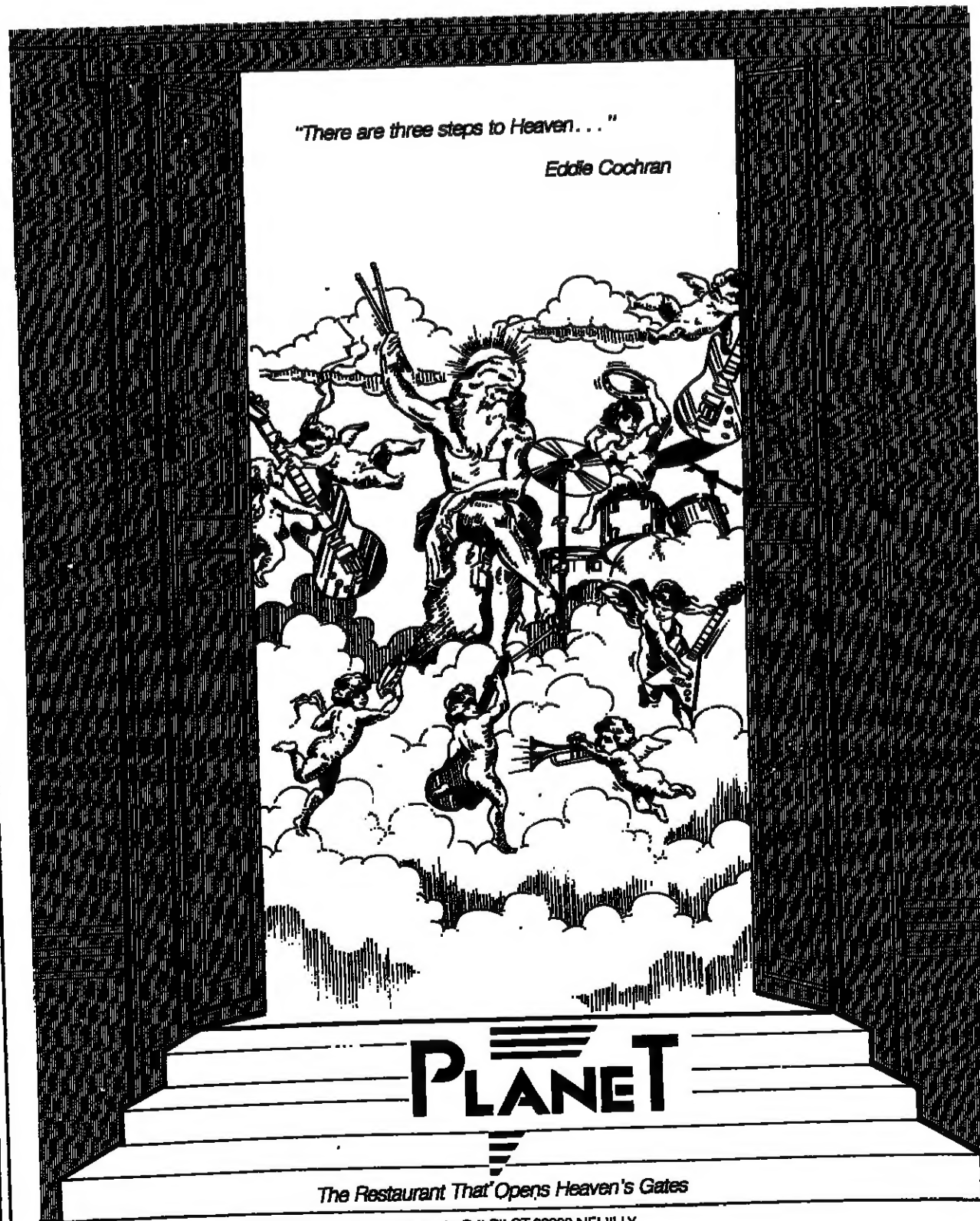
Business lunches - Dinners
Closed on Sundays
17, rue Paul Chatrouse - 92200 NEUILLY-sur-Seine
Tel.: 47.47.73.17



THE WORLD
BEST
CHOCOLATES

Makers of Chocolates,
Candy, & Ice cream

GODIVA
160 av. Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
tel.: 46 24 0824



6, rue du Cdt PILOT 92200 NEUILLY
46400888



Ile de la Jatte, Neuilly's offshore center.

NEUILLY INTERNATIONAL

THE APPARENT PERSUADERS

IN Neuilly the admen remain. Less brash than Madison Avenue, more spacious than Soho, the area currently houses at least 110 agencies. Despite takeovers, mergers and new firms being founded, the cast of characters remains fairly constant.

Havas was one of the first to arrive and, some claim, started the westward trend single-handed. In its latest incarnation as HDM, the giant group is now represented on three continents thanks to international tie-ins with Young and Rubicam in the United States and Dentsu in Asia.

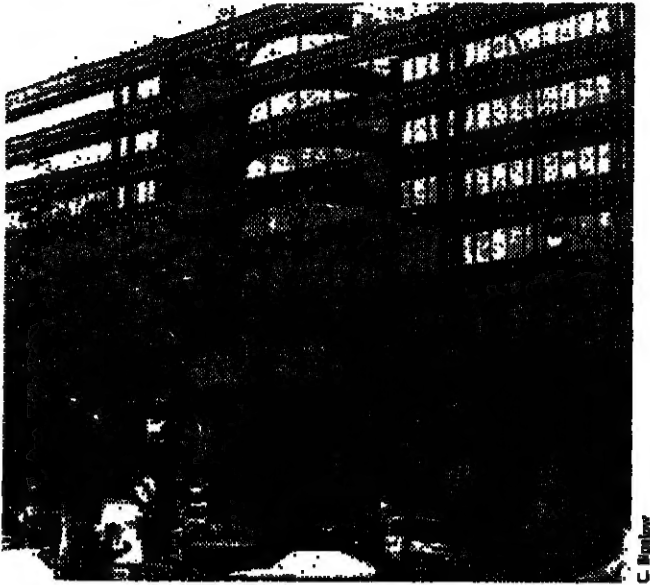
Belier is another worldwide presence, with offices in Neuilly, Soho, Madison Avenue and Hong Kong. Its philosophy is to create national campaigns within an international framework. For, as Pierre Lecosse explains, "With a few notable exceptions such as Coca Cola or Marlboro, cultural differences

make it impractical to run the same campaign in every country."

"In France advertising is generally more emotional than in the United States. French people don't like to be advised or even informed," confirms Evelyn Soum, mar-

keting director of Audour, Soum, Larue/SMS.

Both Belier and HDM are linked to Eurocom, which last year reached a turnover of 15 billion francs. Of this figure, 10 percent was in the U.S., 40 percent in Europe and the remainder in France. The presi-



Neuilly's pioneer ad agency.

dent of the company, Bernard Brochand, oversees this empire from his office above the avenue Charles de Gaulle.

Barely a mile away, Dupuy Saatchi & Saatchi Compton is based, like D.P. Industries, its industrial affiliate, on the Ile de la Jatte. Back in 1973, when its current headquarters were built, the move was considered something of a novelty. Now, according to Didier Colmer Daige, "I believe that the Ile de la Jatte has the potential to become the Ile St. Louis of the 21st century."

For, along with international agencies like DMB&B, Neuilly naturally attracted other communications specialists. They now number some 400 in all, including film companies such as UGC and publishers such as Hachette. Neuilly Communications celebrates its presence with its annual Festival de la Pub, currently being held at the Théâtre de Neuilly. As more companies drifted away from the

city center and across the river into La Défense, the agencies continued to follow. But they preferred the peace of Neuilly to the bustle of the new commercial sector. Along with its relatively low overheads, it offered the added advantages of an upmarket area, five minutes from l'Etoile.

"Our clients are happy to see us here," says Jean-Louis Courtois, of Pema 2B. The agency, which concentrates on high-tech and aerospace accounts, deals with over 500 international publications from its home on the island.

For small and medium-sized companies the trend is toward specialization. A recent arrival, Jonction, applies its expertise to recruitment advertising in national and business media. While Mao concentrates on its long-standing relationships with a few select clients, Prominter is anticipating pan-European business in 1992.

— Christopher James

HIGH-TECH HOSPITAL

AT first sight, with its elegant facade and bright, scooped awning, the American Hospital of Paris could easily be mistaken for a hotel. The illusion is almost complete as visitors enter the hushed reception area, for the familiar clinical smell is nowhere in evidence.

Behind the scenes, the hos-

pital is a hive of activity. Around-the-clock care is provided by teams of nurses and technicians, who outnumber the patients by nearly three to one. The emergency services, which are on constant call for everything from road accidents to toothaches, deal with 12,000 cases a year while the outpatients department treats a further 80,000. Yet, within



Eighty years of American style medical treatment.

center is also numbered among the most successful of its kind.

All this began in 1906, when members of the American community in Paris decided to introduce a hospital that could combine American style medical treatment and an English-speaking staff. Built on the site of one of Louis XV's summer homes, it first opened its doors in 1910. In the 1920s it expanded from 10 private rooms to a 120-bed hospital. By the mid-'60s an extension was needed to make room for a Department of Nuclear Medicine. In 1978 another wing was added. The latest project is a new, 6-story extension which will house an amphitheater and library as well as three floors of parking for 200 cars.

Though its name is often linked with the rich and famous, it is not an exclusive sanatorium. According to Mr. Dial: "We have this image, but 95 percent of our current clients are not in that category at all. They are just looking for the best quality health care."

As Treasurer Bob Meahl notes, the American Hospital is a non-profit-making organization. "Everything goes back into plant and equipment. The hospital receives no subsidies here or in the United States."

Much of its success is due to the tireless efforts of the board of governors. Mr. Dial, who is head of worldwide sales and marketing for Peugeot, has been president since 1978. He says: "I have tried to bring people with business skills to the hospital. We have tried to apply our day-to-day skills in financial and management planning in a new environment and, to our satisfaction, found them to be applicable."

Since the 1980s, the annual level of investment has risen from approximately 5 million francs to its current level of nearly 20 million francs. Today about 60 percent of the hospital's patients are French, 20 percent are American and the remainder come from 100 other nations. But still it retains its identity, and remains the only private hospital in Europe to be recognized by the U.S. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Mr. Dial's pride in this achievement is genuine. He enthusiastically explains how the extra space will be used "to make another floor for international medical exchange and conference library, for doctors' offices, outpatient services and administration—all of which will, in turn, free more space for other services." But, clearest of all, is his explanation of the reasons behind all this voluntary effort: "I really do like helping people. I like saving lives."

— Christopher James

RESTAURANT

Traditional cooking
Specialties

- Crock of snails with fennel
- Poached eggs florentine on toast
- Sliced Paprika beef kernel

LA BOUTARDE

Closed Saturday noon and Sunday
4, rue Boutard - 92200 NEUILLY
Reservations : 47.45.34.55
47.45.57.84

Restaurant

LE MANOIR

Gastronomic cooking,
Chef: Alain Albat

L'EN CAS DU MANOIR

Rapid restaurant

Wine bar

Closed Sunday

4, rue de l'Eglise, 92200 NEUILLY S/SEINE 46.24.04.61

UNDERSTANDING EDUCATION

THERE was an air of festivity on the Marymount campus despite a steady and relentless downpour. In the hallway, cartoons were brimming over with canned and packaged food which, explained Sister Maureen Vellon, the headmistress, were destined for the poor. Downstairs in the kitchen, some of the children's mothers were preparing a special Thanksgiving meal complete with turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. The excitement of the students was almost tangible.

All in all, the atmosphere was most extraordinary. A Thanksgiving dinner served in a school right in the heart of Neuilly is unusual in itself. Even more surprising is to find parents, usually regarded as an interference by most schools in France, involved in school activities. "We consider our parents as the central educators in their children's lives and they provide us with invaluable help," explains the headmistress.

Founded by the Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary in

1923, Marymount is a private Catholic school that provides an English language program based on an American curriculum from pre-kindergarten to grade eight. One period of French is given each day by native teachers and for the minority of French students there's a course in English as a foreign language.

Of the 265 children attending the school, 50 percent are American, and the others represent 36 nationalities. Most of the children are in France temporarily with stays usually lasting about three years.

"Many children experience real difficulties when their family is transferred," says Sister Maureen, adding that the most trying age is around sixth grade. The international staff is able to give them quite a bit of individual attention since classes are small: no more than 20 and sometimes as few as ten per class. The school also has a resource center with specialists in learning, speech, language and psychomotor problems.

After school, the children

have a choice of a wide range of extracurricular activities including basketball, tennis, swimming, karate, dance, music, drama, art and computer science. On Saturday mornings the parents run a sports program for the children, acting as organizers and coaches for the "closest thing to the little league this side of the Atlantic," according to Sister Maureen.

Marymount offers a two-track religious program for its Catholic children (more than 50 percent of the students) and for those representing 17 other religions. During the three periods of religious education each week, the non-Catholics study world religions. "Here again the parents are a big help," explains Sister Maureen. "We often ask them to come in and share the meaning of their religions with the children."

One of the major goals of the school is to encourage an understanding of the differences in cultures and faiths throughout the world. "Above all, we believe in the education of values such as

honesty and personal responsibility," says Sister Maureen.

Each morning during the week of Thanksgiving, the headmistress spoke to the children over the PA system. She asked them to reflect on their families, their schools and the country they are now living in, to think of someone to whom they were particularly grateful and to thank that person.

Cheery and rosy-cheeked, Sister Maureen stands out as a welcome contrast to the usual tight-lipped and stern school principal. As a child, she spent 12 years in one of the American Marymount schools. Attracted by the Sisters' devotion to each other and to the children, she in turn decided to join the community and devote herself to the education of others. She has been at the Marymount school of France for two years and declared in the November school newsletter that of all the children she has seen over the years, "the group that arrives here each day is, without a doubt, the happiest I've ever seen."

— Joyce Wakmann

JARRASSE
The fish specialist
Oysters - Seafood - Shellfish - Crustaceans
from the fish tank - Bouillabaisse
Fennel grilled perch
Grand Marnier millefeuille pastry
PRIVATE ROOMS
RESERVATIONS 46.24.07.56
4, av. de Madrid 92200 NEUILLY
TAKE AWAY 46.37.16.52

LE VILLAGE
175, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 NEUILLY
Tél.: 46 37 17 56
• Auvergnat and Southwest specialties • Choice steaks from our grill • Our sauerkraut • Our seafood

Restaurant "La Guinguette de Neuilly"
Lunch - Dinner
12 bd de Levallois (Ile de la Jatte) Neuilly 46.24.25.04.
Closed Sunday

Le Petit Poucet
RESTAURANT
Tel.: 47 38 61 85
1 Boulevard de Levallois (prolongé) Ile de la Jatte (92300 Levallois)
Closed Sunday and Monday evenings

CAFE LA JATTE
Restaurant
Lunch - Dinner
Warm weather terrace
Private parking
Tel. 47.45.04.20
60 bd Vital Bouhot (Ile de la Jatte) 92200 NEUILLY
closed Saturday noon

CHEVALERIE RESTAURANT
SANGRIA
LOBSTER Brochettes
Valencian Paella
Quail in Escabech
209 ter, av. Charles-de-Gaulle - 92200 NEUILLY S/SEINE
Tel.: 46.24.07.87
Closed Saturday noon and Sunday

RESTAURANT LA RASCASSE
Louis FRANZA
Oysters and shell-fish - Daily fish special
Live crustaceans
10 Av. de Madrid, 92200 Neuilly. Tel.: 46 24 05 30.
Closed : Saturday and Sunday.

Ile de la Jatte Restaurant CHEZ YAU
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92200 NEUILLY/Seine
Tel.: 46 24 02 38 Open daily

The Italian of Neuilly LIVIO Restaurant
You will appreciate real Italian cooking (it is wise to reserve)
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6, rue Longchamp, 92200 NEUILLY - Daily

CARPE DIEM
CHEF DE CUISINE : SERGE COQUIN
10, RUE DE L'EGLISE
92200 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE
TEL. : (1) 46.24.95.01
METRO PONT-DE-NEUILLY

BETWEEN NEUILLY AND L'ETOILE LE PRESBOURG
3, av. de la Grande Armée, 75116 Paris
At the foot of the Arc de Triomphe, the sea delivers its most appetizing treasures. A fine selection of seafood for the connoisseur.
Live Lobsters
Menu 92 francs per person
Continuous service until 1 a.m. every day
Private room for business meals

In the Ile de la Jatte La Ferme de la Jatte
Traditional cooking
Business meals
Terrace - garden
Reservations: 46 24 69 18
Closed Saturday and Sunday
195 bd BINEAU 92200 Neuilly/Seine

هكتمن العظمى

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

Modern Central European Art
■ "Expressiv: Central European Art Since 1900," the first major international exhibition of its kind, has works by 30 artists from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. Some of those represented are officially approved, some not; a few have never exhibited in their own capitals. Paintings and sculptures range from the Freudian death-masks of Arnulf Rainer to diptych and triptych heads by Akos Birkas; from the layered paper-work of Adriana Simotova, to the surreal social realism of Miroslav Tomic; from blood and excrement splashes by Hermann Nitsch to tormented torsos by Magdalena Abakanowicz. Conceived by Dieter Ronte, director of Vienna's Museum of Modern Art, and Washington art historian Meda Mladek, a Czech émigré, "Expressiv" was five years in gestation, meeting with both cooperation and indifference from the various government bureaucracies. At Vienna's Museum of the 20th Century until Jan. 26, it will go to the Hirschhorn Museum and Sculpture Gallery in Washington from Feb. 18 to April 17. (Alan Levy)

LONDON

Wooden Greetings from Baselitz

■ The controversial German artist Georg Baselitz has caused much scandal and sensation, as in West Berlin (1963), when an exhibition of paintings was twice closed by the police because of allegedly pornographic content, and at the Venice Biennale (1980), when a seated statue of his appeared to be giving the Nazi salute. But, like all controversial artists, Baselitz claims to be much misunderstood. These days he paints upside down, which is, he says, "the best way to empty the contents out of what one paints." Now he is showing a collection of recent sculpture and early woodcuts at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery. The massive carvings are rough-hewn in wood, and the centerpiece, "Greetings from Oslo" (shown here with its creator), is the first female figure he has made. "By working in wood I want to avoid all manual dexterity, all artistic elegance, everything to do with construction. I don't want to construct anything," says Baselitz in the handsome book accompanying the show. Gallery owner d'Offay explains, "Eschewing naturalism, he chips away incessantly, breaking through to the deeper reality beneath the surface appearance of things in a way that has nothing to do with self-expression." At 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, until Jan. 16.

Indian Miniatures at Spink

■ The fine exhibition of miniature paintings at Spink & Son in St. James's is entering its final week. The works are from Imperial Mughal India (16th to 18th centuries), with some exceptional examples from the courts of the Indian princes in Rajasthan. Many illustrate daily domestic and sporting life. All are for sale (or have been sold) at prices between £2,000 and £30,000 (\$3,600 to \$54,000). The very beautiful catalogue has been written by the American scholar Dan Ehnborn, with a contribution by Andrew Topsfield of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Until Dec. 18.

REGGIO EMILIA

400th Anniversary of Orsi

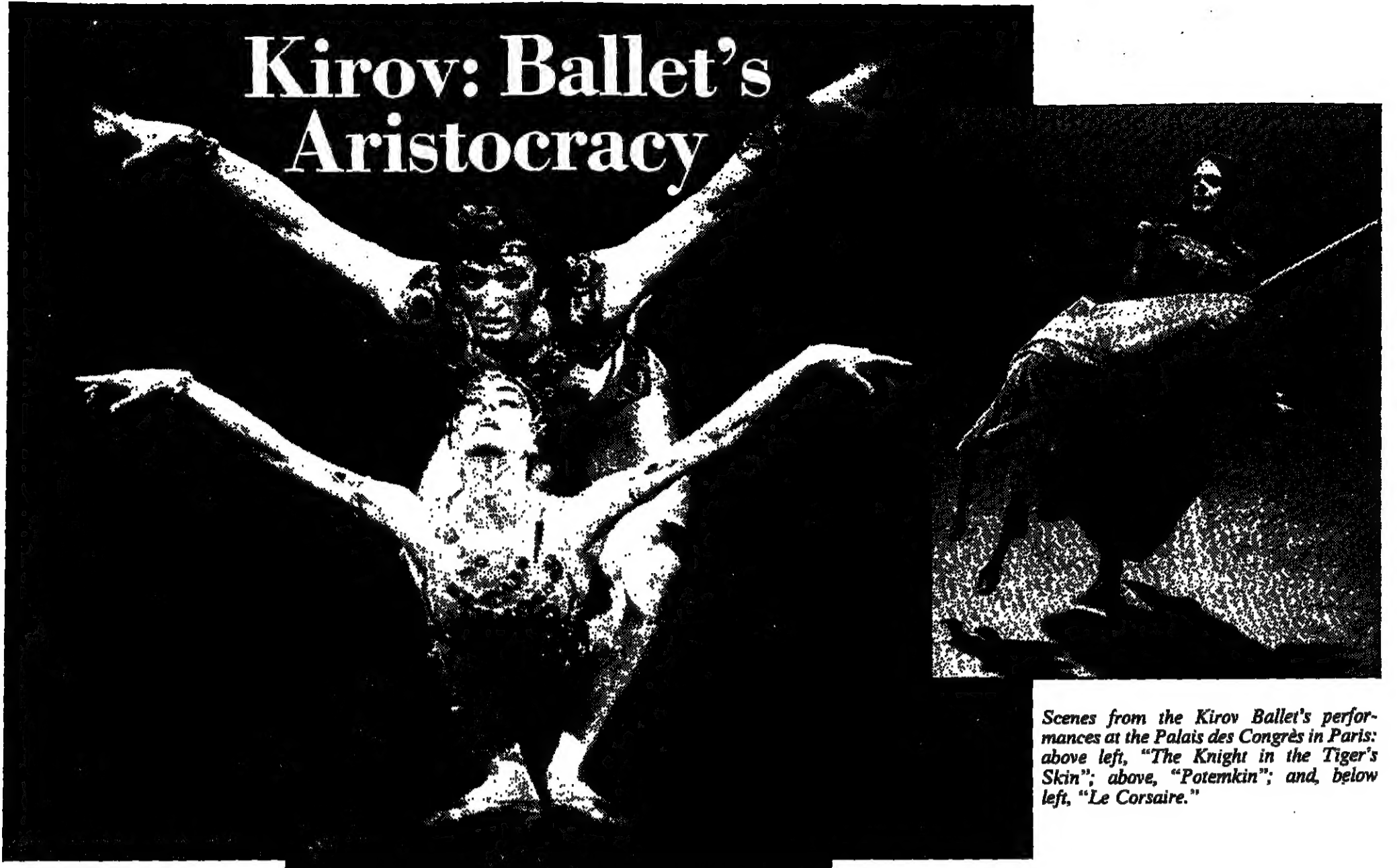
■ On display at the Teatro Valli is a major exhibition of the work of the 15th-century artist and architect Leoni Orsi (1511-1587), the first in nearly 40 years, and an effort to revive interest in a little-known name. Titled with the fourth centenary of Orsi's death, the show features more than 100 of the artist's paintings, restored frescoes and drawings. The Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, museums in Lille, Montpellier and Besançon, the National Gallery in London, the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut, have lent works. Most of the buildings of which Orsi was architect have been destroyed, which is one reason he is not better known. Orsi's main architectural activity took place in Novellara, his native city, under the patronage of a branch of the Gonzaga family. His work is still partially visible, including many rooms he designed and decorated in what is now the Gonzaga Museum, and the central part of Santo Stefano. Until Jan. 30.

PARIS

Photos of Pierre Bonnard

■ In the early 1900s, during his association with the Nabi group of artists, Pierre Bonnard experimented with photography, a little-known side of his work that an exhibition at the Musée d'Orsay explores in a collection of about 100 photographs. Bonnard's studies of his wife, Marthe, (an example above) reveal a dreamy, sensuous world, an attentiveness to composition and play with subtleties of light and shade. Alongside these, gentle scenes of his children, fleeting moments of family life, his trips to Venice and Spain, breathe with the same ephemeral lightness, intimacy and vivacity as his paintings. A fine-quality volume by the photography curators of the Musée d'Orsay, Françoise Hellbron and Philippe Négu, rediscovers and documents Bonnard's turn-of-the-century discovery of photography. Until Jan. 25. (Cynthia Guttman)

Kirov: Ballet's Aristocracy



Scenes from the Kirov Ballet's performances at the Palais des Congrès in Paris: above left, "The Knight in the Tiger's Skin"; above, "Potemkin"; and, below left, "Le Corsaire."

by David Stevens

PARIS — The Kirov Ballet of Leningrad is back in Paris in force for the third time in nine years, installed with its own orchestra for eight weeks at the Palais des Congrès with a repertoire of six ballets and several excerpts, a cross section of tradition and novelty. And since this span of time roughly coincides with the decade since Oleg Vinogradov took over as artistic director, it is a good, extended chance for Western ballet enthusiasts to measure how things stand at the mother church.

Mother church? A bit much, perhaps; after all, ballet did not begin in Leningrad (or St. Petersburg). But consider the importance of Petipa, the transplanted Frenchman, and the legacy that he and Tchaikovsky created at what was then the Mariinsky Theater, and the aftereffects in the West through Diaghilev. And closer at hand, think that less than five years ago it was possible to say that the artistic directors of the Kirov, Moscow's Bolshoi, New York City Ballet, American Ballet Theater and Paris Opera Ballet were all products of this theater, its tradition, and perhaps most basically, its related school. Balanchine died in 1983, but Vinogradov, Grigorovich, Baryshnikov and Nureyev are still in place.

In the Soviet cultural hierarchy, the capital's Bolshoi Ballet carries more clout, but the ballet world looks first to the Kirov for assurance that tradition is being sustained, that the top ranks of dancers are being replenished, and that the source of a certain

aristocratic elegance that is this company's hallmark has not dried up.

WHEN Vinogradov took over in 1977 he had his work cut out for him. The company had been badly shaken by spectacular defections, the repertory outside the classics was sterile (one of the reasons for the defections), and there was ample evidence of internal strife. The progressive evidence of these three Paris visits, the last one five years ago, is that Vinogradov is leading the company back to the heights, even if there is still a way to go. Perhaps "back" is not quite the right word, for although the 19th-century Romantic classics clearly will remain the backbone of the repertory, Vinogradov also has an expressed commitment to contemporary works and to the introduction of choreog-

raphy from the West. (Is this glamor? Or perestroika?)

But the report is that this is a company in general good health and getting healthier. The female corps de ballet is the backbone of this kind of company, and the Kirov's is strong — although a certain tentativeness in the Kingdom of the Shades act from "Le Bayadère" and a certain blandness in "Chopiniana" (alias "Les Syphides") suggests that the present corps may be younger on average than that seen here in 1982.

In the front ranks the situation is less certain. The devastating losses of people like Nureyev, Makarova, Baryshnikov and Panov have now largely passed into history, but there must be a cumulative effect from the fact that they transferred their talents to the West before or at the

peak of their careers, and their absence must have been felt in the long run as the absence for many years of exalted and challenging models.

Still, the Kirov has come here strong in principal dancers worthy of that rank, stronger on the female side than the male. The company is here with about half of its 200-odd dancers, which means that choices have been made about whom to show, who is ready to be measured against the performance of five years ago, who is ready to be discovered.

ADD to the list of the century's durable ballerinas the name of Irina Kolpakova, whose crystalline style seemed unblemished in two "Chopiniana" solos — this at 54 and after a quarter-century in the company. Allynay Asymuratova, who was presented to the West five years ago, now at 26 is living up to her promise. Her technique and musicality were impressive as Medora in "Le Corsaire" and in one of the "Paquita" variations, and she seemed comfortable in the contortions of Maurice Béjart's "Bakhti."

More important, she has a charismatic radiance that projects from the stage — even in the cavernous Palais des Congrès — and that cannot be taught.

Olga Chenchikova is back, and brilliantly so in a "Paquita" variation and in an excerpt from Béjart's "Nôtre Faust," the latter suggesting an extraordinary stylistic flexibility; her long line, precision and directness of technique and style suggest a dancer who would blossom in the Balanchine repertory. Tatiana Terekhova was a

glittering blood Nikia in the "Bayadère" excerpt and as a soloist in the gala lifts of "Paquita," utterly assured and a bit cool. Irina Chistiakova's sparkling pertness was welcome again, and in secondary parts, but clearly meant to be seen, there were contributions of impressive promise from Yelena Pankova, Zhanna Ayupova, Veronika Ivanova and Yulia Makhmalina.

ON the male side, the revelation and crowd-pleaser of the Paris visit so far has been a 24-year-old demi-caricature dancer named Faruk Ruzimatov ("Razzmatrazz," an American visitor preferred to call him). As Ali in "Le Corsaire" he displayed a stunningly acrobatic technique and a sure bravura sense of how to electrify the audience, and he effectively partnered Asymuratova in "Bakhti." Yevgeny Neff, Konstantin Zaklinsky, Marat Daukayev, Yeldar Aliyev and Sergei Berdnikov give the company a group of reliable principal men, but on the whole little more than that.

In the area of repertory, the Kirov managed to open with a ballet that is both a classic and a novelty — its latest staging, dating from last April, of "Le Corsaire" — known in the West almost exclusively through a grand pas de deux often used as a showpiece on programs of gala odds and ends or as an entry in competitions. Vaguely based on the Byron tale, the present ballet descends from Joseph Mazilier's version in 1856 for the Paris Opéra through Petipa, who did five versions for the Mar-

Continued on page 8

Heidegger and Nazism: The Dark Side of Being

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — It is sometimes most difficult to separate a man from his work. We wonder about great humanistic artists who turn out to be unfaithful friends and bad losers, but we tend to forgive in front of their work. The situation becomes more complicated when we find that great writers held repugnant personal beliefs — Pound and Céline are cases in point — or even that writers who seemed defenders of freedom are in fact defenders of a different tyranny, like Solzhenitsyn.

But nothing is more difficult than the case of the extraordinarily influential 20th-century philosopher Martin Heidegger, who as far as can be seen was a respected and flourishing citizen in Hitler's Germany, who after the war was unconvincingly portrayed himself as a victim of the Nazis, and more important, who never denounced the systematic extermination of the Jews.

A book recently published in France by a Chilean-born professor from the Freie Universität in Berlin has landed like a small bomb on the European press, rating outrage and approval in France, West Germany and Italy for its thesis that Martin Heidegger had much more than a passing fling with Nazism and, indeed, strove ambitiously to rise to the top of the Nazi intelligentsia and to recast the higher educational system into a true National Socialist program. Heidegger scholars and Heidegger haters are stinging mud at one another — in one notable exchange, one French scholar accused another of being an anti-Heidegger fascist — and everyone is debating the basic problem: Can one continue to read Heidegger? (Well, not everyone: Heidegger is a notoriously complicated writer, and nearly untranslatable.)

Victor Farías, author of "Heidegger et le Nazisme" (Verdier) and once a student of Heidegger's, has written a fairly dull but carefully researched book that looks at those archives that are available (many are not, as he notes) to make the following points: Heidegger was a dues-paying mem-

ber of the National Socialist Party from 1933 until 1945, rather than for the single year he admitted to; Heidegger many times praised Hitler as the true leader for Germany, and was not above denouncing colleagues for being too friendly with Jews and for other sins; Heidegger intrigued to be in the forefront of imposing his brand of social revolution in the universities and only lost out because of factional infighting. Finally, and most damaging for Heidegger's writing and for those who would have forgiven his acts as human foibles, the basis of his philosophical thought was deeply rooted in extreme nationalism and anti-Semitism.

This would seem to close the case. It does not and will not, as many documents are still unavailable and as Heidegger scholars continue to try and separate the philosopher's overwhelming influence from his personal failures. One can quibble with Farías's polemical style and indeed with his far-fetched comparisons between Heidegger's work and that most unintellectual of books, "Mein Kampf." Still, Farías's evidence, coupled with the recollections of such people as Karl Jaspers, Karl Löwith and Hannah Arendt — though Arendt, once his lover, felt sorry for him and defended him after a fashion — leave no doubt that Heidegger was a Nazi and deeply impressed by Hitler's jingoism. He was also an arrogant and ambitious man, and his silence after the war, when he was barred from teaching for what was then thought to be only momentary approval of Nazism, seems only proud outrage that anyone dared to touch him.

When Jaspers asked him how he thought a man as uncultured as Hitler could lead Germany, Heidegger answered: "Culture is of no importance. Look at his marvelous hands."

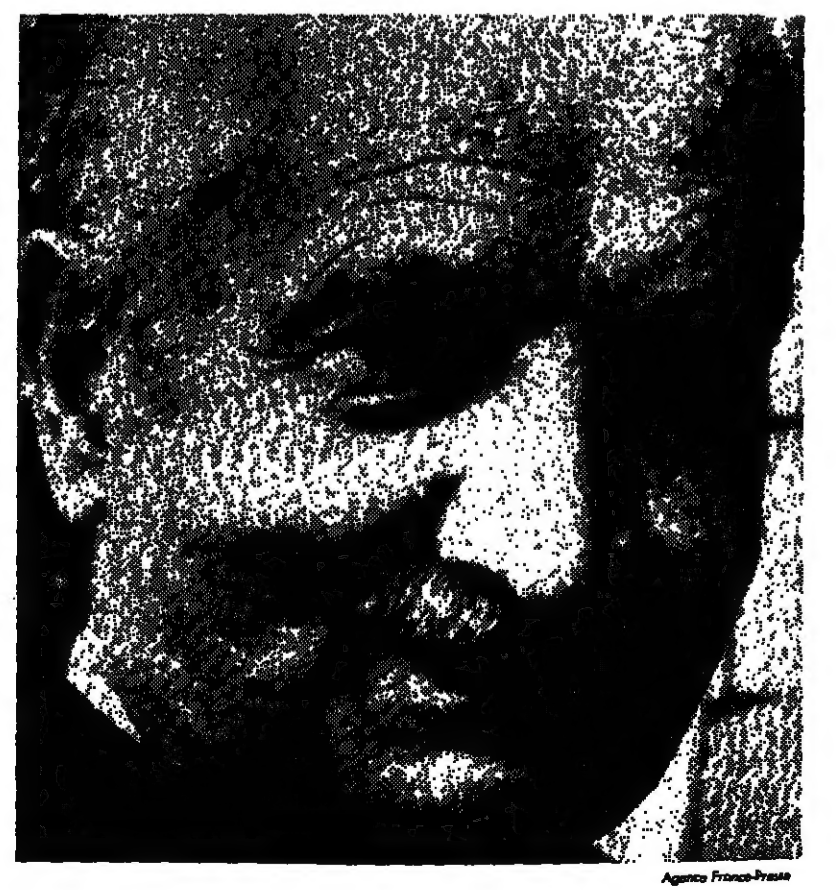
Heidegger was born in 1889 in Messkirch in southwestern Germany, the son of a Catholic sexton of modest means. He grew up amid bitter battles between Catholic factions — essentially between rich and poor, aristocrats and populists — and clearly this poor boy's vision of the more comfortable Catholics informed his later

opinions on the importance of the masses. He was also, as was characteristic of southern German society, deeply steeped in the idea of homeland, in the largest and smallest sense — of *Heimat*. After a flirtation with religion, as a Jesuit novice, he went on to study theology at the University of Freiburg, but eventually turned away from the church. Still, his first noted work was on a 17th-century Viennese monk known as Abraham a Sancta Clara, who believed in the superiority of the German race and poured virulent abuse on Jews, Turks and other inferiors. After Heidegger's long and tumultuous career, his last major paper was also on Abraham a Sancta Clara.

HE studied with Edmund Husserl, the doyen of Phenomenology, and succeeded to his chair at Freiburg University, although he would eventually break with his mentor. In 1927, he published his famous "Sein und Zeit" (Being and Time), an obscure work in which he invented a lot of words (dedicated to Husserl, it already showed the paring of the ways). Heidegger was influenced by Kierkegaard and Nietzsche, and in turn influenced such pop stars of Existentialism as Jean-Paul Sartre.

The most controversial part of Heidegger's career, which led him to be banned from teaching in the university system after the war, was his year as rector of Freiburg in 1933-34. He took over after the local Nazi leader hounded out the previous rector, and clearly sought to ingratiate himself with the government. During his tenure, books were burned, Jews were banned from teaching, the curriculum was tailored to reflect the national goals and exclude such subversive concepts as relativism. Priority for scholarships was given to students affiliated with the SA, and scholarships were denied to those Jewish students who remained.

It is clear from Heidegger's letters and memos, cheerfully signed "Heil Hitler," that he was enthusiastic and perhaps even overzealous about the goals. A conference he gave at another university in 1933 was



Agence France-Press

announced by the Neues Tübinger Tagblatt: "There are very few professors who are as concerned as [Heidegger] is about National Socialism and defend it as radically and totally." While he never expressed any strong interest in the bizarre biological and other racist theories of certain Nazi men of science, he was nothing if not opportunistic and he gathered around him some men whose intellectual achievements were at best dubious but whose race studies were good politics.

His tenure as rector was embattled. This is how Heidegger, after the war, was able to say that he had to leave and was kept out of other important posts because of his basic disagreement with the regime. In fact, he turned out to be on the losing side of a power struggle to control the teacher and student organizations, having backed the radical group gathered about Ernst Röhm and the SA.

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WEEKEND



The aristocrats on board the Potemkin.

Kirov in Paris

Continued from page 7

yinsky before it reached its more or less final form in 1899. The new version is attributed to Pyotr Gusev, "under the supervision" of Vinogradov, but the essence is in the preservation of Petipa's choreography.

Dramatically, "Le Corsaire" is complex hokum about a Greek girl, Medora, sold into slavery and rescued by a pirate, Konrad, who becomes her lover. There are multiple abductions, poisoned flowers, a slave market, a lecherous pasha, odalisques, and a celebrated "Enchanted Garden" scene. Musically it is an uneven mishmash, with roots in Adam, borrowings from Delibes, and contributions from the old St. Petersburg firm of Pugni and Drigo.

It is schlock, but marvelously entertaining schlock, and the new Kirov production is a colorfully exotic one. Teimuraz Murvanidze's sets have a lot to do with this, and presumably he is responsible for the striking prologue and epilogue, both showing the pirate ship tossed in a raging sea—the kind of old-fashioned scenic effect that can still get applause on its own.

And there is plenty of dancing, splendidly carried off in the performance in question by Asymuratova as Medora, Neff as the heroic Konrad, Ruzimatov as his friend Ali, and Zaklinsky as the slave merchant. Surprise: The pas de deux is a pas de trois in the complete ballet, and a brilliant one as carried off by Asymuratova, Neff and Ruzimatov.

VINOGRADOV has also brought along his own most recent choreography, "Potemkin," a "ballet-allegory" played without intermission in a prologue and 11 scenes. It is a characteristic Soviet "contemporary" product in the sense that it refers to a event of historical and ideological significance—the mutiny of the sailors on the battleship Potemkin in St. Petersburg in 1905—and also in the sense that, although it requires strong male dancers, it is the narrative and theatrical values that turn out to be

more important than the strictly choreographic.

The action depicts the mindless discipline and the cruelty of the ship's officers, the insane behavior of a czar-like character and his entourage, and through it all sweeps an allegorical figure of Death with his statutory scythe, taking various crew members and a group of unnamed populace—an allusion to the events at the Winter Palace in that year.

The revolution failed in 1905, but here the sailors understand their moral force and move inexorably toward a better future.

Vinogradov's vocabulary hovers between mime and dance, the scenes are brief and fast-moving, and there is energy and conviction in the execution. Alexander Tchakovsky's score is cut to measure, but faceless music. Murvanidze's sets, armor-plating and heavy weaponry, are oppressively effective.

The program of short ballets and excerpts provided a tantalizing sample from another recent Vinogradov work, "The Knight in the Tiger's Skin," and the full ballet is being performed once (Jan. 5). "Swan Lake" returns from Dec. 15 to Jan. 3, with numerous cast changes, and the season closes with four performances of "Giselle" from Jan. 7 to 10, two of them with Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev, guests from the Bolshoi.

The story is that, when George Balanchine returned to Leningrad with his New York company, Konstantin Sergeyev (then the Kirov director) welcomed him "to the home of classical ballet." No, Balanchine replied, Leningrad is the home of romantic ballet; New York is the home of classical ballet.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the Kirov at this stage is its openness, under Vinogradov, toward choreographers from the West. Béjart and Roland Petit have staged works for the company, and now it is reported that Balanchine—the great formalist—will enter the repertoire of his former home theater for the first time with "Serenade" and "Scotch Symphony." That would be worth the trip.

Pictures of Jazz in a Singapore Bar

by Paul Zach

SINGAPORE — A casual encounter under the swirling ceiling fans of the Saxophone bar and restaurant has produced an unexpectedly harmonious setting for the debut of an exhibition of jazz photographs by Robert Freeman.

Freeman, a London-based photographer best known for the stark black-and-white image used as the classic album cover of "With the Beatles," discovered Saxophone while shooting a television commercial here early this year. There, he met Fabrice de Bary, the club's 25-year-old Belgian owner.

At the time, Freeman had just dusted off his moody, old jazz images: an intense John Coltrane blowing a sax and flute into a mirror to boost the clarity of their sound; Dizzy Gillespie exercising his elastic cheeks with the Jazz Messengers, and other greats such as Eric Dolphy, Coleman Hawkins, McCoy Tyner, Cannonball Adderley and Elvin Jones immersed in their art.

Back in London, Freeman was encouraged to invest the effort in producing high-quality prints for exhibition when he showed the pictures to Alice Coltrane, who was in town for a concert. "She kissed the main portrait of Coltrane and commented that the pictures captured that lyrical moment when a musician was at one with his instrument," Freeman recalls.

THE exhibition, which runs through Dec. 18, is scheduled to make the rounds of more traditional venues in Tokyo, London, New York and Paris next year. But the Singapore club makes for a stylish and surprisingly apt introduction for the photographs.

Set in a converted Chinese shop behind a pink neon sign, Saxophone is the kind of cozy niche where jazz thrives. Musicians like of Ellis Marsalis (Wynton's father) have jammed on the raised makeshift stage behind the bar on the narrow first floor. At night their sounds waft up to the second floor dining room where Freeman's black-and-white portraits take on an added dimension amid the pink and grey decor.

Freeman, 48, likens the choice of venue to launching a play off-Broadway. "I felt a sympathy with the atmosphere of the restaurant and was amused at the idea of having just out-of-the-blue, an exhibition in Singapore."

Freeman was a 23-year-old Cambridge liberal arts graduate just starting his career in photography when he approached a promoter of jazz concerts in London to check out the possibility of shooting on stage and backstage. "That gave me access to dressing room atmosphere where I got intimate shots of the guys which are probably still unique to some degree, especially those of Coltrane."

Freeman recalls those sessions vividly: "I remember Theonius Monk walked onstage slowly, and started playing. After a short while his hands worked their way to the high end of the keyboard. He just continued play-



Two views of John Coltrane, practicing the flute and the saxophone in front of a mirror, for greater clarity of sound.

ing beyond the keyboard into space while a solo went on from another instrument, moving toward the footlights until someone came in from the wings and quietly steered him back to the keyboard where he continued playing."

The graphic character that comes through in the raw, grainy pictures earned the aspiring young photographer assignments with magazines in England and London, particularly the Sunday Times.

More importantly, it led to Freeman's association with a still relatively unknown group called the Beatles, who were on their first British tour at the time. Freeman contacted their manager, Brian Epstein, and he asked Freeman to send some samples of his work.

"I sent them a selection of the jazz portraits. They said they loved the prints and the impact of the grainy black-and-white quality and the details, the big close-ups of heads and hands. I think they appreciated not only the artistry of the musicians but the way the photographs reflected that."

TWO weeks later Freeman met with the Beatles in Bournemouth. It was August, 1963. "We got on well. We had a good rapport. I liked their sense of humor, their manner, their music and the

atmosphere around them so I decided to stick around for a few days and take some pictures."

In an introduction to Freeman's 1983 book, "Yesterday: Photographs of the Beatles," Paul McCartney wrote that "although many other people were taking photos of us at that time, I think we all felt that his stuff somehow summed up our own feelings. The photographs were artistic without being pretentious, and yet they were commercial enough to be enjoyed by the ordinary fan in the street."

The landmark "With the Beatles" cover, called "Meet the Beatles" in the United States, was done in the dining room of the Bournemouth hotel where the Beatles were staying. Freeman used natural light and a telephoto lens to give a compressed look to the scene and make all of the Beatles' heads look about the same size. The result was an album photograph that a New York Times book reviewer later called "the quintessential rock album cover."

Freeman went on to do four other Beatles album covers: "A Hard Day's Night," "Beatles for Sale," "Help!" and "Rubber Soul." He also designed and filmed the title sequences for the two Beatles movies and designed the covers of John Lennon's books,

"In His Own Write" and "A Spaniard in the Works."

The idea for the elongated, stretched perspective of "Rubber Soul" came about when Freeman was projecting slides for the Beatles on an album-sized piece of white cardboard and he inadvertently tilted the card backwards. McCartney immediately reacted to it and the cover was printed that way.

Freeman and the Beatles parted ways in 1966. "It was time to move on. Their lives were changing and the times were changing. We enjoyed the springtime of their fame and our association and now it was summer and we didn't want it to go into winter. So 'Rubber Soul' was the autumn shot."

Since then, Freeman has done film work with Bob Marley and the Wailers and Led Zeppelin, and produced documentaries, films and advertisements around the world. From 1978 to 1985, he lived and worked in Hong Kong where he still maintains a film production company in partnership with his wife, Tiddy Rowan Freeman. Exhibitions of his photographs have appeared in London and Paris, among other places.

Paul Zach is a Singapore-based journalist and the author of "Indonesia — Paradise on the Equator," Times Editions.

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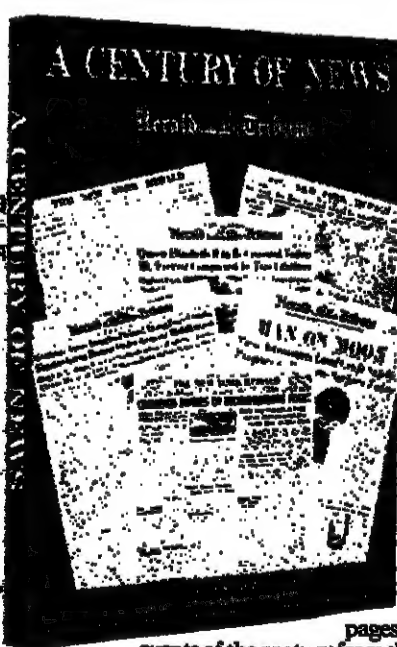
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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:

●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
 —To Feb. 7: The Edwardian Era: British art and society under the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910) examined in over 700 exhibits including painting and sculpture, examples of the technology of the period, political posters, cinema and photo-journalism.
 ●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
 —To Jan. 10: Diego Rivera: a retrospective of the Mexican painter's work includes drawings and cubist-era works and reproductions of his murals.
 ●National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).

—To Jan. 10: Portraits of European royalty by German-born painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter (1805-1873): 80 works from collections worldwide.
 ●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
 —To Mar. 6: The Age of Chivalry: Art in Plantagenet England 1200-1400. The largest exhibition ever held of English Gothic art; 600

works, including royal jewels, illuminated manuscripts, embroideries, and stained glass.
 ●Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.22).
 —To Jan. 17: An exhibition of 58 Soviet posters from 1917-1945, in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.
 ●Serpentine Gallery (tel: 402.60.75).
 —To Jan. 10: Life of the Dead: Mexican folk art done for the Day of the Dead, All Souls Day, notably figures in papier-mâché.

●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 —To Jan. 3: Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760: 200 works, including more than 30 by Hogarth and early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds.
 —To Jan. 31: Beatrix Potter: over 400 illustrations and paintings by the author.
 —To Dec. 27: Turner and the Channel: watercolors, sketchbooks and prints (c. 1845) including works on loan from private collections.

●Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall (tel: 834.43.33).
 —Dec. 14-Feb. 20: 2,000-year-old terra cotta soldiers and other artifacts from the excavation near Xim, in central China, discovered in 1974.
 ●Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07).
 —To Feb. 21: Fernand Léger: The Later Years. 50 paintings and 50 drawings and watercolors.
 ●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
 —To Feb. 1: 100 photographs of Britain's royal family by Cecil Beaton taken between 1939-1970.
 —To Feb. 7: The Art of the Shoe, 1927-1960. 200 items of footwear by the Italian designer Salvatore Ferragamo (1898-1960).

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WEEKEND

Heidegger

Continued from page 7

At these highest levels of academe, all sides proved ugly: Heidegger sought to block the appointment as professor at Göttingen University of Edward Baumgarten, a former student, by saying that he came from "the circle of liberal-democratic intellectuals around Max Weber" and that "after falling with me, he has gotten close to the Jew Fraenkel." The letter was sent to the head of Göttingen professors, but was not used because the latter felt it was too full of hatred. At the same time, Heidegger was accused by rivals of "having his fame to Jewish propaganda" and of being "a highly dangerous schizophrenic."

Despite his losses in the power struggle, Heidegger continued to be well-loved by the regime. He was repeatedly urged to join the Nazi delegation to the 1937 Paris Congress on Philosophy, and only begged off when he found that he was not to be the head of the delegation.

Heidegger's brilliance as a teacher is uncontested. He drew students from around Germany, many of them brilliant and many of them Jews, who mostly parted with him as he rose to power. The new revelations about his Nazi career, in light of the enduring strength of his teaching and the strength and influence of "Sein und Zeit," raise difficult questions about the devotion to Heidegger of many West European intellectuals. If Heidegger's thoughts were rooted in the specific xenophobic intellectual trends of southern Germany, what indeed has he to say today? The controversy will go on.

AFTER the war, Heidegger went on writing and giving conferences. His last important paper, presented in Messkirch in 1964, called the virulent Abraham a Sancta Clara a guiding force for Germans, "a master for our life, and a master of the language."

In Heidegger's last printed words, a fuzzy posthumous interview in Der Spiegel, he defended the greatness of National Socialism and sought to make a distinction between the grandeur of what he felt was real National Socialism and what he felt had gone wrong. Heidegger was never a democrat, and he continued to show an exuberant nationalism, saying, notably, that when the French began to think they spoke in German.

This was the last example of what made even defenders of Heidegger uncomfortable: He never admitted any mistakes or retracted anything. Hannah Arendt blamed what she thought was a temporary flirtation with Nazism on Heidegger's German Romanticism, his belief in the earth and the people and his suspicion of modernity. She also blamed his wife, Elfriede, a virulent Nazi who was always suspicious of Heidegger's relationship with Arendt.

But it seems that Arendt was too mild toward Heidegger, or that she approached him with the same wide, broad and humanistic view that, in her controversial coverage of the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem, led her to coin the phrase "the banality of evil."

'Clean' in New York: Two Different Paths

by Mike Zwerin

NEW YORK — Trying to make 10 traffic lights bouncing down Park Avenue South, the taxi driver said he was writing a book about the history of "The Great American (unprintable act)," which he traces back to the French influence on American Doughboys during World War I. I gave him \$4 for the ride and \$2 for the rap and got out in front of 55 Christopher Street.

The 55 Bar on Christopher Street was once known more as a hospital than a bar. Some of New York's creative elite like Delmore Schwartz and Paul Desmond drank themselves to death in there. Now the enthralled audience made it seem more like a temple. Mike Stern was reconciling Wes Montgomery, Jimi Hendrix and John Coltrane on a hard-driving neo-bop version of "Meadowlands." Stern had been a more rocky guitarist on more than one level during his three years with Miles Davis. He was on the wah-wah pedal with the volume at distortion point, snuffing what he calls "paraphrases" rather than lines of cocaine and he drank whatever was around. Davis fired him in 1953, saying: "Come back when you cool out."

Jazz players, including the young Davis, followed Charlie Parker into drugs during the '40s and '50s and they are following the mature Davis away from them in the '80s. "When Miles told me that, I had to take it seriously," says Stern. "I realize now I was shut close to checking out. I joined several rehab programs. I'm getting more centered now. It's helped my playing but it can get complicated. I recently heard my first record for the first time in years and for awhile I didn't recognize myself. I said, 'Who's that?' Sure sounds good. Then I remembered it was me and the kind of person I was then and I didn't like it anymore."

He returned to Davis for eight months in 1983, has since recorded as a leader and, now 35, is featured with the hot Michael Brecker quintet. In a recent cover story, Guitar Player magazine called Stern "the jazz guitar voice of the late '80s." We made an appointment for an interview for Sunday morning (rehearsal time for an ex-odds) at his apartment on 23d Street. When I arrived, he was with Steve Khan, who is producing his second record. They were discussing whether to orient the album more toward sophisticated rock or contemporary jazz. When Khan left, Stern brewed two bowls of coffee so strong it might be illegal. He laughed between sips: "Well, hell, you have to do something."

I remembered one cleaned-up old-timer telling me: "These young guys going to work wearing three-piece suits carrying a briefcase and a portable computer are kind of scary. This is hard for me to say but maybe we

could use some more suffering." Stern seems to have split the difference.

I asked him how he could play the emotional, mature straight-ahead jazz I had heard in the '55 and even consider recording anything else.

"To tell the truth I'm kind of schizzed out about it," he said. "I'm not trying to go for any preconceived notion of what the public wants, but I grew up with the Beatles and then fell in love with jazz. I come by both honestly. That may be my biggest dilemma, or gift, I'm not sure which — probably both. I'm just going to make the best record I can — and later when I listen to it I'll probably hate it." He stopped for a beat. "I'm hard on myself. But bebop and rock don't mix on the same album. Someday maybe I'd like to do a kind of suite with all my influences in it, but I'm not ready for that yet."

"Then there's the problem of technology. That can be a hassle. I'm a hassle. It's confusing, how far to go. Those electronic toys can sound so sick, people get seduced. I think it will eventually assume more perspective. Maybe the same fight took place over the piano. Some harpsichordist probably screamed, 'This isn't music!'"

In his off-Broadway play "Prison-Made Taxidoxes," George Trow tries to relate the musician Frank Morgan's life as a convict and prisoner of drugs to his own privileged but sterile twist-dancing background. (Trow is on the staff of The New Yorker magazine.) He maintains they were prisoners of opposing lifestyles. At the end of the play both characters are liberated by coming together. Extremely unrealistic drama.

"Rock isn't music!" Morgan exclaimed after I raised Stern's dilemma. "Rock is not worthy of being a conversation piece for me. If I'd have known in advance that you liked it, I would probably not even have spoken to you. I've put enough impurities in my body." The 53-year-old Morgan is not "schizzed out" about music. He has always been a bebopper and considers the form to be "infinitely expandable." He might be called a bebop addict.

New York is in constant need of new heroes and Morgan is it this season. There is the play, in which he also stars, and he has led bands twice at the Village Vanguard and released two praised records this year. He's an impelling saxophone player, intelligent, well-read, lucid about his hard past and an avowed master of the scam — good copy. His press has been phenomenal — a page in Newsweek, an appearance on "CBS Sunday Morning" and a flood of Frank Morgan features.

In 1955 at the age of 21, he was already working with top-level people like Milt Jackson, Dexter Gordon and Kenny Clarke in his native Los Angeles. He mourned the death of Charlie Parker by shooting up and playing



"Rock isn't music!" says Frank Morgan, right. Mike Stern is "schizzed out about it."

"Don't Blame Me." The liner notes on his first album touted him as the new Charlie Parker. It was a heavy burden. He spent most of the following 30 years either in prison or on the street scamming ("I never carried a gun") to support a \$1,000-a-day heroin habit. He forged checks, fenced stolen property, cleaned out stores. He thought of himself as an expert criminal, though now he says: "Actually I became an expert at failure. I was addicted to prison life. I was a star in prison. I didn't have to think for myself, I had all the dope I needed and I did more playing inside than out."

NEGATIVE peer pressure was so inescapable in bebop's earlier years that one of its best bands could only be heard in prison. Morgan co-led the San Quentin wardens' band with another famed alto-man casualty, the late Art Pepper. They rehearsed in the yard during the day (inmates would drop off "presents"), and gave weekend concerts (wearing prison-made hoods) for up to 2,000 people. They walked in and out of their cells "pretty much at

will." When Morgan fell heavily into debt with his drug dealer, his fellow convict the Black Panther George Jackson passed the word and the debt was written off. Paroled in 1985, he is on a methadone program. He says that a recent review calling him "the greatest living alto saxophonist" almost sent him back to heroin.

During a rehearsal break, after he'd had a heated discussion with George Trow about just how much of each of their lives should be in the play, I asked Morgan why drugs were a part of so many musicians' stories. "It's by design," he answered without hesitation. "We are the victims in the neighborhoods that they saturate with drugs. Whoever they may be. 'Just say no' is great and people should just say no, although I'm not so sure that the people telling us to say just say no are all that innocent. But I'd rather not get into a discussion where what I say might cost me. I don't want to talk about the government or the CIA and all that stuff. Anyway there's nothing I can do about it other than work on myself to limit my susceptibility to what they offer."

"I just live my life in E-flat, I play an E-flat alto saxophone and that's my voice. I'm following guidance, trying to be a productive and loving human being, trying to live by the rules — do unto others, etcetera. I want to be the best artist I can and learn how to enjoy a peaceful life."

Is he worried about the possibility of fleeting fame, and was he prepared for it? "I'm optimistic," he replied. "I have to be. Because I know the other side of the coin. To be pessimistic is to die. It's a copout for an artist, a good reason not to practice or create anything. You know, 'Why try? They're not smart enough to understand what I do. Don't blame me! That's nonsense. You're stupid to play this music if you're not optimistic. You'd better do something else. Optimism is an absolute requirement.'"

The following afternoon, on my way to buy some bagels and lox to take back to France, I pushed through a multiracial group of young and shabby wrecks openly exchanging small folded packages for cash on sunny Second Avenue. One of them was carrying a saxophone case.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

FRANCE

PARIS: Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).

— To Jan. 3: A major retrospective celebrating the centenary of Le Corbusier (1893-1965), with over 350 drawings, 60 models, 300 photographs and diverse art works by the architect.

— To Jan. 11: Lucio Fontana: Sculpture, ceramics and drawings are among 150 works from 1926-1968.

— To Jan. 9: Regards croisés: Black and white photographs by Charley G. Cupic.

— To Jan. 4: A Fragonard retrospective comprising 350 works — paintings, drawings and engravings — organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

— To Feb. 15: Treasures of Celtic Princes: objects from 20 of the best known Celtic burial sites excavated since 1950 in many parts of western Europe.

— To Jan. 31: Arne Jacobsen and Danish Design: focuses on the leading Danish designer and architect of the 1950s.

— To Jan. 31: A King's Table: 400 examples of 18th century silver-smiths' art from the royal Danish collection.

— To Jan. 31: Chaillot (45.53.70.60).

— To Jan. 31: Ancient Peru. Life, Power and Death: 600 artifacts from ancient Peru and the Inca empire.

— To Jan. 10: The Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23).

— To Jan. 10: The recent acquisitions of the museum: includes examples of costume from the 18th century to the 1980s.

— To Jan. 11: Regalis: documents and ceremonial objects from the coronation rite of kings in France beginning with Charlemagne.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).

— To Jan. 3: From El Greco to Picasso: 150 paintings including 60 from the Prado representing Spanish art from the 15th-19th century.

— To Jan. 3: Chicago, Birth of a Metropolis, 1872-1922. Architectural drawings and models, photographs, art and objects of design.

— To Jan. 4: An exhibition of 100 Picasso drawings features works from the artist's surrealist period.

— To Jan. 3: The Century of Picasso: Miro, Dalí and Gris are among 34 Spanish artists of this century represented in 250 works.

GERMANY

BERLIN: Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60).

— To Jan. 3: Alberto Giacometti: a retrospective comprising 110 sculptures, 200 drawings and 40 paintings.

COLOGNE: Walford-Richters-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79).

— To Jan. 10: Triumph and Death of Heroes: history painting, with other graphic works, from Rubens to Manet; over 150 works from collections in Europe and abroad.

— To March 27: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan. 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections.

DUSSELDORF: Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).

— To Jan. 10: A London School: 67 works by six contemporary figurative artists, Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Lucian Freud, R.B. Kitaj and Leou Kossoff.

STUTTGART: Städtisches Kunstinstitut (tel: 61.70.92).

— To Jan. 10: A retrospective of Delacroix paintings, recently on view in Zurich, includes about 100 works.

MUNICH: Museum für Völkerkunde (tel: 22.48.44).

— To Dec. 31: Yemen — The Land of Sheba: archaeological finds illustrate 3,000 years of art and culture in southern Arabia.

HAMBURG: Händel-Kunst (tel: 22.26.51).

— To Jan. 3: Sculpture From the GDR: 130 sculptures and 60 paintings of sculptures by 51 East German artists from the past 40 years.

STUTTGART: Staatgalerie moderner Kunst (tel: 23.80.50).

— To Jan. 31: "Entartete Kunst": a documentary exhibition examining the 1937 exhibition of art termed "degenerate" and purged by the Nazis from German museums.

ITALY

FLORENCE: Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493).

— To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The Golden Age of Science in Tuscany, illustrates scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642).

MILAN: Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).

— To Jan. 11: A selection of 65 18th century Italian landscape paintings from private Italian collections includes works by Canaletto, Francesco Guardi, Ricciardi, Bernardo Bellotto, Marco Ricci.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).

— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruyssdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema. (A parallel exhibition of 17th c. Dutch landscape drawings from the Rijksmuseum's collection is also on view).

HERTOGENBOSCH: Noordbrabant Museum (tel: 13.38.34).

— To Jan. 10: Van Gogh in Brabant, features 45 paintings and 55 drawings from private collections in Europe and the U.S. and focuses on Van Gogh's work 1881-1885 in his native countryside.

SPAIN

MADRID: Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.5062).

— To Jan. 11: Over 100 works by Joan Miró in Spanish state collections: paintings, drawings, sculpture and graphic works.

FUNDACIÓN JUAN MARCH (tel: 435.42.40).

— To Jan. 3: 54 works by Mark Rothko from the recent Rothko retrospective at the Tate Gallery in London.

PALACIO DE VELÁZQUEZ (274.77.75).

— To Jan. 3: A retrospective of the painting of José María Sert (1874-1945) features examples of the artist's principal decorative murals.

SWITZERLAND

BERN: Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44).

— To Jan. 3: Paul Klee — Life and Work: already seen in New York and Cleveland, the only European showing of this exhibition of 300 Klee paintings, aquarelles, and drawings.

GENÈVE: Musée Rath (tel: 28.56.16).

— To Jan. 31: Art, photographs and documents from the Paris art review Minotaur (1933-39) by artists including André Masson, Cloris, Picasso, Dalí, Tanguy, Max Ernst, Magritte, Man Ray, Braque.

ZÜRICH: Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).

— To Feb. 14: A retrospective of the painting of Norwegian artist Edvard Munch (1863-1944) features 115 works.

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Denmark D.Kr.	2,500	31	1,400	23	770	15
Finland F.M.	1,730	41	950	35	520	29
France F.F.	1,500	41	820	36	450	29
Germany D.M.	580	41	320	35	175	29
Gr. Britain £	130	40	72	34	40	27
Greece Dr.	22,000	45	12,000	40	6,600	34
Ireland £Ir.	150	45	82	40	45	34
Italy Lire	380,000	42	210,000	36	115,000	30
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,300	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands Fl.	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (tel. del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
Spain (post) Ptas.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
— Madrid (tel. del.) Ptas.	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (tel. del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	320	320	175		

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	222.00	221.00	221.00	-1.00	
AT&T	151.00	150.00	150.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,700,000				
NYSE prev. close	12,600,000				
Amex prev. close	1,500,000				
OTC 4 p.m. volume	8,500,000				
NYSE volume up	1,100,000				
NYSE volume down	1,100,000				
Amex volume up	1,100,000				
Amex volume down	1,100,000				
OTC volume up	1,100,000				
OTC volume down	1,100,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	134.14	131.07	131.07	-2.99	
Industries	161.21	157.49	157.49	-3.72	
Technology	112.31	110.17	110.17	-2.14	
Utilities	64.87	64.10	64.10	-0.77	
Finance	109.24	107.84	107.84	-1.40	

Thursdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Advanced	2.05				
Declined	2.05				
Unchanged	2.05				
New High	2.05				
New Low	2.05				

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Composite	202.81	-1.14	202.81	202.81	
Industries	267.12	-1.14	267.12	267.12	
Technology	161.21	-1.14	161.21	161.21	
Utilities	64.87	-1.14	64.87	64.87	
Finance	109.24	-1.14	109.24	109.24	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NY Time	292.00	291.00	291.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
Amgen	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Bonds	84.65				
Utilities	84.65				
Industrials	84.65				

NYSE Diary					
Advanced	1.07				
Declined	1.07				
Unchanged	1.07				
New High	1.07				
New Low	1.07				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	*\$471			
Dec 1	30,875	34,574	3,699		
Dec 2	28,229	35,174	7,945		
Dec 3	37,144	47,944	10,800		
Dec 4	30,714	47,944	17,230		
Dec 5	30,714	47,944	17,230		

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	161.21	157.49	157.49	-3.72	
Trans	174.07	174.07	174.07	0.00	
Unchng	174.07	174.07	174.07	0.00	
SP 500	240.15	239.50	239.50	-0.65	
SP 100	240.15	239.50	239.50	-0.65	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Industrials	267.12	267.12	267.12	-1.14	
Technology	161.21	161.21	161.21	-1.14	
Utilities	64.87	64.87	64.87	-1.14	
Finance	109.24	109.24	109.24	-1.14	
Yield Times	2.05				

NASDAQ Diary					
Advanced	1.07				
Declined	1.07				
Unchanged	1.07				
New High	1.07				
New Low	1.07				

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
143.18	227.29	241.04	-0.34		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

MARKETS: NYSE Falls in Reaction to Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange. The market's performance was a surprise and left one trader asking the question of the day: "Why a rebound after the bad trade number? That's the million dollar question. I wish I had the answer."

Larry Wachet of Prudential-Bache Securities said, "We already went through our free-fall. We can't get killed again."

"Is the whole stock market apparatus going to come to a grinding halt because we got a bad trade figure? We can't go down to zero."

Mr. Wachet said the market was clinging to its view — supported by economic figures for the November period — that the economy "is not going into a recession."

In Europe, the dollar dropped to historic lows after the Commerce Department reported the October trade figures, shedding three yen to 129.30 and hitting 1.3320 Swiss francs and 1.8380 Dutch guilders. Against the West German Deutsche mark, it fell three pennies to 1.6340, just above the record low of 1.6315.

However, the slide halted when the central banks of the United States, West Germany, Switzerland and other countries intervened to buy dollars, and the currency stabilized at around 1.6365 DM and 129.40 yen.

But in New York, the dollar dropped about three pennies from Wednesday's finish to close at 1.6325 DM, just below the previous record low of 1.6320 posted Nov. 30. It also slumped about three yen to a new low of 129.05 yen.

Investors worry that the persistent trade deficit will continue to force the dollar down, and they fear that a weak dollar will squeeze export sales of European and Asian companies. That would be bad news for export-led economies like those of Japan and West Europe.

They also worry that the dollar's fall may threaten to dislocate the international payments system and force the United States to raise interest rates to brake its slide. Costlier borrowing could risk touching off a U.S. recession.

The London stock market, which was on the plus side before the trade report, reversed course, with the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index losing 3.3 percent of its value in late trading to stand at 1,585.3.

A broker in Paris, where shares dropped 1 percent from Wednesday's close, said, "You can wipe the Bourse off on this kind of news. It's a catastrophe."

In Frankfurt, which closed just before the trade figures were released, the Commerzbank 60-share index rose 6.1 points to 1,317.1.

U.S. Treasury bond prices took a beating on the news of the trade deficit. The benchmark 30-year bond fell more than one and a half points from Wednesday's close, helping push market interest rates higher.

U.S. share analysts said they were encouraged by the market's ability to rebound from the sharp sell-off at the opening. They said institutional buyers, who were active in the past few days, saw the early plunge as a buying opportunity.

On the New York Stock Exchange, declines led advances by a 2-1 ratio. Volume was about 190.26 million shares, compared with 231.43 million on Wednesday.

NYSE Falls in Reaction to Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

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12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close					
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close					
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
12	14	16	18	20	22
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WALL STREET
Neutrality on
Reflects Budget

Currency

Interest

هكذا من العمل

IDEMEDIA'S CAMPAIGN PLAN

A STONE'S throw away from the bustling Pont de Neuilly metro and close enough to hear the boats on the Seine, the offices of Idemedia are located on a peaceful suburban street lined with trees. But the calm outside belies the activity within. Idemedia is one of the hottest names in the French media world today. From its birth in 1980, the company has increased its turnover ten times and this year it will top two billion francs.

For a space-buying group, the last year has been one of enormous transition. Any company involved with the media has been affected by the increase in the number of TV channels from three to six, and the accompanying explosion of ad space. But Idemedia is used to rapid change.

In the space of seven years, the company has spun off eight satellite groups in Paris and established a network of five affiliates abroad. At the head of this dynamic group is its founder, Daniel Adam, former CEO of McCann Erickson in Paris, and a man with a deep knowledge and understanding of the French advertising world.

Idemedia's business is not one that the general public knows much about. In the trade it is often called block space-buying, although this catch-all phrase does not cover the extent of Idemedia's activities.

Block Buyers

The traditional block space buyer has a clientele of companies, all with substantial advertising budgets. His job is to buy space in the media, i.e. television, radio, press and billboards and to negotiate the lowest rates possible on behalf of the client. Because he buys more he gets it for less.

In the old days in France, the client paid 15 percent to the ad agency media department for this service. Today he often pays as little as 3 percent to a block space buyer.

Currently, 66 percent of all French media buying is done outside the ad agency's traditional structures. Idemedia, however, is a block buyer with a difference.

Nicolas Lebeuf, newly appointed president of the Idemedia "directoire" and Daniel Grojean, director general, are the first to admit that their company had the advantage of being a latecomer.

"We arrived on the scene when block-buying was already well established in France," says Mr. Lebeuf. He salutes the group, GGMD, led by Gilbert Gross who introduced the new concept in the sixties.

By 1980, Gilbert Gross was the uncontestable volume leader. No one could beat the price discounts he offered. But Daniel Adam, assessing the situation, came to the conclusion that there was room for a new approach.

Media Planning

Major changes were taking place in the way media research was being done, thanks to new technology. Mr. Adam became convinced that the time was right to introduce a rival media buying service which would also incorporate the latest methods of media planning research.

Mr. Lebeuf explains: "Our argument was: what's the use of buying a page of advertising or a radio spot, no matter how cheap, unless you know what it's really worth?"

In other words, Idemedia introduced the notion of quality added to quantity. The company made its mark by offering competitive prices



Idemedia founder and head Daniel Adam.

linked to sophisticated media planning and analysis.

"It took three years to construct the first generation of software models," Daniel Grojean says. He fondly remembers the day not so long ago when media planning was a matter of pencils and paper. It also took time to educate new clients. First, Idemedia broke with tradition by analyzing the efficiency of media plans at the real price paid. Their sales staff demonstrated that the optimum media plan was not the same when calculations were based on the discount price. Radio, for example, offers discounts up to 40 percent off the stated rate while television gives nothing. Meanwhile, competitors continued to work from rate card prices.

were ready to establish a full-fledged media research center, baptised Credome (Centre de Reflexion, d'Etudes et de Documentation sur les Medias). The Credome, headed by Alain Parodi, recruited a team of 30 people whose job was to perfect and update data banks for the entire group and to develop models for specific and original research.

Research Investment

With this major investment in research, Idemedia managed to attract an increasing number of clients from the ranks of the medium-sized companies. They also embarked on a policy of alliances with the non-aligned advertising agencies — those agencies who had not yet established block-buying facilities.

The list of affiliates today is an impressive one: Universal Media with McCann Erickson; Eude Creative Media with Groupe Chantel; MIA with Agency DJW; Objectif Media with Gilbert Donat; Mediaplus with Agency Rhythme Alpha; Stannard with the Groupe Expand; O'Media with Agency Havrevalle; and Mediapower International with Agency CFRP. Each agency has the benefit of the Idemedia research and know-how but retains a majority control of the affiliate.

Now that the newly created software for television research is in place, the Idemedia group looks forward to the future with a certain tranquility.

COMPUTER SEARCHES FOR SELECT AUDIENCE

SWEDEN still bans TV advertising totally; the Germans ban it on Sundays; the British BBC has never allowed it but might change its mind soon. Grudgingly, television in Europe is opening up to advertising, and of all the EEC countries, the French are now the most advanced along this highly regulated route.

American companies, accustomed to almost total liberty in buying space for TV commercials at home, are driven mad by European TV restrictions. They complain that the space available is never enough. Worse, the regulations, priorities and exceptional demands which change from country to country seem unnecessary and costly.

For example, the word "happiness" cannot be used in a French TV spot. Children cannot appear alone in many countries. Certain sectors like retailing or even margarine are arbitrarily banned to protect local interests.

One of the most mind-boggling demands is that media plans for TV must be drawn up in September and booked for the entire year to come, regardless of developments in ratings.

Advance Booking

In France the explosion of new TV channels has broken down old rules without making the new rules clear. TF1, the recently privatized channel, still requires advertisers to reserve space ahead but the timespan is down from one year to six months. The two government channels work on the old year format but they now ask advertisers to reserve all space by Minitel.

Currently, there are no less than four accepted audience rating groups in France. But none has yet emerged as the recognized standard. This makes audience ratings a great guessing game.

Software Plans

To counter the minefield of restrictions, old and new, Idemedia has gone back to its computers and come up with

a grand total of six software plans to help out the confused advertiser.

The following dialogue, devised to explain the situation to the hapless company ad director, goes a long way to illustrating the dilemma.

Q: We advertisers are concerned to get the best out of the TV time we buy. But it seems like an impossible dream.

A: Nor at all. You give us the target and we give you the best combination media plan among the thousands possible, thanks to our software model, MYRIAM.

Q: I want to believe you but in fact we never seem to be able to buy the optimum. All these priority rules and incompatibilities (not being able to appear with similar products in the same group of spots). What's the use of a great theory that can't be applied?

A: Our model, MYRIAM, not only gives you the best plan but then it gives you, in order of merit, a list of alternatives for the time spots refused.

Standardized Polls

Q: But what's the basis of this plan? We don't yet have an accepted standard of audience measurement. Each poll contradicts the other.

A: It's true that each audience study has its advantages and disadvantages. We screen them all, take out the bugs and keep the best from each one. This provides us with our own unique data bank which we call DATA MIX TV.

Q: You mentioned that you were able to construct an optimum plan taking into account the rules and regulations. Have you found a method to reduce the number of time-spots refused?

A: Yes. Our software program, SIMUL TV, analyzes all the 140 products we currently handle for TV. It simulates the exact priority rank and incompatibilities which are used by the TV channels in their calculations. With 140 products we are able to make exchanges from among our own clients' spots and bring down the refusal rate.

Q: Heavens! 140 products!

How can you follow all those campaigns at the same time?

A: Thanks to our software, ECRAN TV, all the campaigns are entered on the computer, even to the last detail, including updates of changes. Suppose there is a strike on TF1 Wednesday next. Within 10 seconds, the computer sorts out all the advertisers with a TV spot on that date. We can instantly make the necessary changes.

Audience Movements

Q: What worries me the most in TV is the unpredictability of audience movements. When you have to make a plan for October six months ahead of time, obviously you can't do the best job.

A: This is why we have LEVEL TV, software which follows changes in viewer's preferences. Beginning this year, we have cracked 1300 to 1400 spots on the six channels. By running this information through our software INFO-PERF TV, we can assess the performance of a campaign at any given moment.

Q: Yes, but you're talking about the past. I'm interested in the future.

A: Exactly. But we have also developed, with Public Media Service, a new tool for predicting audiences in two ways: TELESPOTS and TELEMETRE. We can change a campaign plan anytime up to eight days before, if audiences' predictions are not satisfactory.

Rating Points

Q: I see you're well prepared. I guess I can just follow along with my eyes shut.

A: No. Keep your eyes wide open. We give you the means to check up on our work thanks to MESUREX TV. This is a program for the advertiser to verify whether we have succeeded in improving his gross rating points with each campaign. You know whether we have brought down the costs and insured a greater productivity. Isn't this what you are looking for when it comes to TV ad-spend?

MAJOR EUROPEAN NETWORK

THE guru of globalism, Theodore Levitt of the Harvard Business School, hit the headlines in the early '80s with predictions that all business would soon go global. National barriers would come tumbling down as satellites went spiraling up.

Like all gurus, Dr. Levitt was ahead of his time. Global business continues to run into practical problems like language barriers and conflicting customs and traditions. But the underlying trend is there, reinforced by the commitment of the EEC countries to create a single European market by 1992.



Nicolas Lebeuf, President du Directoire.

The explosion came in 1980 when Swedish advertisers and media worked out an agreement to cut space buying commissions from 15 percent to 3 percent. Overnight, agency media departments were wiped out. At 3 percent only huge specialized media companies can survive.

Idemedia's partner in Sweden is Marketing Gruppen, one of the largest and fastest growing groups in the country.

Bargaining

Media bargaining in both Italy and Spain is very similar to France. Spain, in particular, has proved a fertile field for affiliates of French companies. Idemedia, however, chose as its partner the pioneer of the independent movement in Spain, Media Planning, number one in the marketplace and owned by a powerful syndicate of banks and investment companies.

In England and Germany, media rates are traditionally non-negotiable. But with cut-throat competition between the press groups, times are changing. Media independents who used to work mainly by securing prime positions for clients are now beginning to negotiate price advantages as well.

In England, Chis Ingram & Associates (CIA), the Idemedia partner, is one of the best-known names in the country.

Pan-European Service

The German partner, Hiemstra Media Services (HMS), was responsible for introducing independent media buying to Germany. Its biggest client is none other than the Bundespost, the national post office. HMS has joined with Idemedia to set up a media buying group in Switzerland, where the business is still relatively small. In the next 10 years, Idemedia expects to see more and more advertisers buying Europe as one market. Satellite television will be out of its infancy. International media will take on added importance. At the same time, research and computerization in media buying will become increasingly expensive. Pooling the combined research facilities of the Idemedia partners will make it possible to provide the best pan-European service at the best possible price.

Targeted Campaigns

Idemedia also redefined the way campaigns were targeted. The old-fashioned identification might talk of housewives from 25 to 49, in top categories A and B, living in Paris and major towns with a population of 50,000. Idemedia showed how this could be refined. Thus for Baby Food, the potential buyer or target is the young mother with children between three months to one year. For Car Food, the ideal target is not the ordinary housewife but car owners.

Media plans from Idemedia concentrated on target identification. This was allied to the most recent analysis in lifestyle research. In 1984, they

BARTER: WATCH THIS SPACE

FLIP on the television in France today and you may get a glimpse of Alexis Carington, alias Joan Collins, displaying her well-preserved charms on Dynastie. Zap through the channels to see JR Ewing, ever so implausible in dubbed French, bemoaning the long suffering Sue Ellen for the umpteenth time on Dallas.

Dynastie and Dallas are unlikely crowd pleasers in the land of Charles de Gaulle. But who would believe the most popular program of them all this year — the golden oldie game show, the Wheel of Fortune?

The show has proved to be a goldmine for its sponsor, Unilever, the Dutch multinational. In return for bankrolling the production, Unilever gets free ads on the program whenever it is aired. In France today, the show guarantees Unilever a prime time slot for a bargain basement price.

New in Europe

This is a perfect example of what is known as barter TV — already flourishing in the U.S. but only just getting off the ground in Europe.

One of the first to move into the new slot is Idemedia. They recently set up a spin-off company called Mediaprogram, designed to offer a wide range of barter-inspired opportunities to clients.

Currently, the field is wide open. French television has expanded from three channels to six in the space of two years. The number of blocks

of ads has exploded from 250 to 1,300 per week.

Ads have multiplied to fill the void but there are simply not enough programs to go round. Hence the proliferation of American programs, some of them over 30 years old, like The Intouchables and Peter Gunn. New series and productions are in preparation but they are not yet completed. Other shows, hastily patched together, are not producing the hoped-for audience. But the biggest problem is money.

The cost of TV production is such that new ways of financing must be found. Barter is the natural extension of sponsoring, and comes in a number of variations. The advertiser can physically produce a program and incorporate his own ads. He then sells or gives away the "package" to the TV station, depending on how the two parties negotiate the deal.

Prizes for Time

On the other hand, the advertiser might ask to exchange his programs against ad time on another show. He may even sell these spots on to a third party. Another trend is to go back to basics. The advertiser pays for his ads with his own merchandise. The attractive prizes given away on game shows often originate as gifts from advertisers in exchange for time.

Laurent George, Mediaprogram director, explains that his group is currently following the work of nearly 100 TV producers, with a view to put-



"And now for a word from our sponsors..."

ting the right client in liaison with the right project. "It is imperative that companies make an intelligent choice among all these productions," he says.

Mediaprogram helps the client make a decision by asking four basic questions: How many people will an advertiser reach through television and which is the best way to estimate? Who exactly will be reached, by zone and by category of client, knowing that the targets vary? What fall-out can the advertiser expect in other media? How will the operation affect the company's image? To answer these questions, Mediaprogram will work in liaison with Credome, the research arm of Idemedia.

Laurent George estimates that sponsoring and barter will represent between 5 and 10 percent of the French advertising market in 1988. "Producers need help to defray cost," he says. "And the TV channels are interested for the same reason. With barter, they don't need to buy a production and then wait to see if ads can finance it."

Quality Fiction

Studies show that the price of a series in France is estimated at 2 million francs per episode. Unless the show sells abroad, the investment cannot be recuperated in the French market alone. Barter is one solution but by no means the only one.

"Eventually we hope to produce our own quality fiction," says Mr. George, "but programs like this will never be financed entirely by barter. This is why we are looking for partners to co-finance. We feel that ambitious, prestige projects will appeal to banks and insurance companies, companies who need to protect an image of quality and solidity."

Currently, the CNCL, the official control board in France, is working on new rules to regulate "barter" in France. But the battle at the European level appears already to have been lost. For with the progress of satellite television, it has become harder and harder to impose rules.

Integrated Market

"We know the day is coming when media buyers will treat Europe as one market," says Nicolas Lebeuf, President du Directoire of Idemedia. This is why the group is already positioned across Europe. So far, they have established majority-owned affiliates in six countries — France, Germany, Spain, England, Sweden and Switzerland. The genius of this pan-European organization is that Idemedia's partner in each country also occupies a leading position in the national market. It is a true association of Europe's top professionals in the business. The first Idemedia clients to take advantage of the new network were the U.S. multinational, Johnson Wax, and Bougain, the French cheese group.

The fact that a French company is the driving force behind this European union is not a coincidence. A look at history shows that media buying in blocks actually originated in France back in the '60s. The biggest French advertiser, l'Oréal, showed the way by combining its huge advertising budgets in-house. This stripped its advertising agencies of all but the creative role. Savings on the usual 15 percent commissions were enormous.

Buying Power

Because all ad space is traditionally negotiable in France — with the notable exception of television — l'Oréal could buy radio spots and press space at a better rate than its competitors. Soon the giant Havas ad agency group followed suit and pooled its space buying power to give clients the

benefit of 20 percent in discounts. Arch-rival Publicis followed.

The climate was right for a new breed of media independent, one non-affiliated with an ad agency. The pioneer was Gilbert Gross, who bought up huge chunks of space and sold them at prices so low that he soon cornered a major share of the market.

In the mid '70s, the ad agencies fought back to form their own centralized buying groups. Some elected to place their business through the media independents.

By 1980, only nine of France's top 100 advertisers were buying their media through a full service ad agency.

Discount Prices

Just when the revolution seemed over, Idemedia arrived on the scene with a new and distinctive concept. Based on advanced software, they could offer quality research and optimum media plans at competitive discount prices. It was the right formula for the right moment. Today, the war with the agencies is over. Idemedia has set up eight local affiliates in France, each one with a different ad agency as partner. The agency retains majority control and contributes its budgets while Idemedia supplies the media expertise.

Idemedia's European expansion was patterned along a similar model. The French group brings in its international clients and keeps a 51 percent majority interest in each jointly owned affiliate while the national partner handles the actual buying.

To date, Sweden is the only other country outside France where independents have won over 60 percent of the market.

A GASTRONOMIC GUIDE

THE Defresne family bought Jarrasse (4 av. de Madrid, tel.: 46.37.16.52) from its founder and eponym in 1980 and has continued to improve on its reputation as one of the area's best seafood restaurants. The most frequently ordered dishes at Jarrasse are the *bouillabaisse à la Marseillaise*, the *loup grillé au fenouil* and the *mille-feuilles au grand marnier* for dessert, which is made by the house baker and must be reserved because of its popularity.

If there isn't a free table at Jarrasse, walk one block over to La Rascasse (10, av. de Madrid, tel.: 46.24.05.30). Founded in 1976, La Rascasse (means scorpion fish) is half the size of its competitor and its menu has half the choices. However, La Rascasse offers

as many as a dozen plats du jour — Jarrasse has one — depending on what the daily catch has brought to market. The *lotte au thym* and the *coquilles St. Jacques* are among the restaurant's most sought-after main dishes. With your fish, try the chilled *sauzon champagne*, a popular red wine recommended by owner Louis Franza.

For traditional French fare served in a traditional French bistro, try La Bontarde (4 rue Bourard, tel.: 47.45.34.55), just half a block north on the rue Bourard. "People come to have a nice meal," Netto said, "but they're also attracted by the friendly ambience that my team creates." Here you will find the *boeuf grillé, blanquette de veau, sals d'agneau* and the *faux-filet Dijonnaise* that are staples of French cooking.

Owner Françoise Netto recommends the *turama*.

For regional French cuisine, cross the avenue Charles de Gaulle to the northeast side of Neuilly. Le Chambord (17 rue Paul Chabrousse, tel.: 47.47.73.17) specializes in game from Quercy, the region along the western foothills of the Massif Central where chef and owner Philippe Lempereur grew up. It is one of the few places in and around Paris where you can order a *canard au sang*. You'll also find pheasant and partridge and dove at Le Chambord. A fine list of hearty burgundies and bordelais accompany the menu. Reservations are essential, for Le Chambord has only 60 seats and a large, loyal clientele.

The same is true at Carpe Diem (10 rue de l'Eglise, tel.:

46.24.95.01), a restaurant with only ten tables clustered in one simple salon. Chef and owner Serge Coquoin offers game in season and fish dishes. "The style of the restaurant is a bit English," he said, "but the food is traditional French country cooking."

Six doors down on the same street, chef/owner Alain Albert oversees the operations at Le Manoir (4 rue de l'Eglise, tel.: 46.24.04.61) from behind a bank of stoves. Le Manoir offers a menu at 200 francs with wine included. "We provide our patrons with traditional French cooking," Albert said, "but because we have a lot of business people come here, we also try to keep our meals light."

Light is the last word in Madame Siegrist's vocabulary, the *patronne* at La Ferme de la Jatte on the Ile de la Grande Jarre (197 bd Bineau, tel.: 46.24.69.18). "We tried some of that lighter stuff," she said, "but we took it off the menu because we didn't like it." At La Ferme de la Jatte you will eat traditional dishes cooked with the care your grandmother would have taken had she been French. "We have a grill at lunch for 60 francs to accommodate the young secretaries who work around here but don't have the kind of money it takes to eat in a restaurant every day." The restaurant, which also has a 100-franc menu, has been in the family since 1945.

At the eastern end of the island, you'll find Le Petit Poncelet (1 bd de Levallois prolongé, tel.: 47.38.61.85). The young and sporty like to

gather here because "the food is good, not too expensive, and we have the prettiest waitresses," owner Raphael De-

cinema set takes over. "We have a reputation for attracting a very *à la mode* clientele, but we're putting a lot of emphasis on our menu because we also want to be known as a good restaurant," said Luc Peyronnel, one of Café La Jatte's owners. The bold print on the menu will tell you that the cafe's pastries are made by Le Nôtre and that for 800

de bouchot and the *escalope de saumon aux petits légumes* were the most frequently recommended dishes. On the nights when Guivarch is in the mood, he'll sing and tell jokes. The Guinguette's intimacy and the joviality that Guivarch and his crew inspire make this the kind of place that the regulars want to keep a secret.

If you're in the mood for Italian food, Livio, at 6 rue de Longchamp (tel.: 46.24.81.32) about 100 yards southwest of the avenue Charles de Gaulle, has a menu that gives a fairly complete representation of Italian gastronomy. Anything that the restaurant doesn't provide can probably be made at home with ingredients bought at Livio's Italian food market next door. Transparent plastic ceiling panels in the back dining rooms give Livio's clients the impression of dining out of doors even in the winter. The 125-franc menu includes a drink. Livio is open every day of the week, so no craving for Italian cuisine need go unabated.

La Chevanchée (209 rue, av. Charles de Gaulle, tel.: 46.24.07.87) is a French restaurant with a Spanish soul. If you order the typically French items on the menu, you will have a good meal, but you will have missed out on the kind of food that has built a devoted following for La Chevanchée. The *paella valencienne* and the *sorrelle* (a Spanish *boillabaisse*) are particular favorites of the owner, who comes from Aragon, the region around Barcelona. Their wine list includes many good bottles from the Rioja, such as the Marqués de Riscal and the Marqués de Murrieta. La Chevanchée also has a 125-franc menu, but the wine is not included.

Right in the middle of Neuilly, just to the left of the International Herald Tribune building, is Le Village (175 av. Charles de Gaulle, tel.: 46.37.17.36). More than a favorite spot to unwind after a deadline, Le Village serves a variety of French dishes principally from the Auvergne in central France. Le Village, open every day of the year, features *confit de canard, pain de ramatouche au roquefort, salade du Périgord* (duck gizzards on a bed of salad *frisée*) and a special wine called Marcellac, from the *patron's* hometown of Aveyron.

— Aubéry de France



Café La Jatte, a restaurant to see and be seen in.

montremi said. Le Petit Poncelet has a 90-franc menu and a wine list with only one "big" bottle on it. The average check comes to 160-170 francs per person.

The Ferraris parked in front of the Café La Jatte (60 bd Vital Bouhot, tel.: 47.45.04.20) — just a hop, skip and a jump from the Petit Poncelet — don't belong to its patrons, they and the 75-foot-long, styrofoam plesiosaur hanging over the tables in the Café's warehouse space form part of the decor. At lunch, its 250 seats are occupied by advertising execs from the area. For dinner, the

francs you can order an Hermès table fireworks display.

La Guinguette de Neuilly (12 bd de Levallois, tel.: 46.24.25.04) is just a stone's throw from the front bumper of the Ferraris guarding the door at Café La Jatte, but at the other end of the restaurant spectrum in terms of decor and ambience. "People come here to take it easy and have a good time," said owner and manager Christian Guivarch. According to La Guinguette's patrons, people also go there to eat well. The *bricbe à la moutelle et au beurre de porto*, the *tagliatelle aux moules*

L'île de la Grande Jarre offers more than just French restaurants. Chez Yau (217 bd Bineau, tel.: 46.24.02.38) produces Cantonese (as opposed to Szechuan, which is spicier) and Vietnamese dishes, such as *crevettes joyeux*, *caisses de grenouilles à la cantonaise* and *crabe farci*. In addition to seafood, the menu includes all the meat and chicken dishes that have become favorites to occidental palates. While waiting, Yau suggests tasting the Kuei Hua Chen Chien, an apéritif made of sorghum alcohol and flavored with bay leaves.

DRIVE-IN WITH A DIFFERENCE

NEUILLY has charted a new planet. Alain Papiernik and his crew from the Avia Club in the Marais are at the controls of Planet (6 rue du Commandant Pilot tel.: 46.40.06.88), the latest celestial body in the capital's culinary constellation.

Architects Patrice Dangel and Fabrice Angelo Santo, surely a match made in heaven, have transformed a '20s auction house and dance hall into a '50s American diner, or dinner hall as it's being called by the management. Aquamarine, pink and bleached green are the basic colors of this 600-square-foot, split-level idealization of the eatery that became part of the teenage vocabulary in America 30 years ago. Swooping curves

and jutting angles recall the fins of classic Cadillac models.

Nothing here was left to chance. The furnishings were chosen in Canada by a set designer for French film director Claude Lelouch. "People also want a show, a spectacle when they go out to eat," Papiernik said. "We're going to give them a good meal, but also the kind of decor that they'll remember three days after they've walked out the door."

Planet offers typical American food like T-bone steaks, bagels and cheese cake baked by the Marriott Hotel chain's pastry chef. You can also find more exotic regional dishes on the menu, such as grilled salmon in honey and cajun steak tartar. The bar mixes, from an inexhaustible list of

drinks, any one of a rainbow assortment of fresh fruit cocktails with or without booze. Brunch, however, is not the usual pancakes and bacon à l'américaine because, according to Papiernik, "every place in Paris does that." Planet promises an English Sunday brunch with scones and eggs benedict.

Should you wish to work up an appetite, drop downstairs to the driving range and grab a club. The miniature range came with the space when the people from Planet bought it. They decided to keep it and make it a part of the restaurant, a wise choice considering the increasing popularity of golf in France.

The drive-in diner opens at 10 in the morning and closes at 2 the following day. Your

meal won't be rushed out to you by a waitress on roller skates, but you can drop your keys off with a Planet valet and have him solve the parking problem for you.

Planet seats 100 in the main dining room and the balcony, but if you can't find a table immediately, pull up to the 14-meter-long bar while you wait, there's sure to be room. A mosaic of blue glass fragments imported from Italy decorates the bar, and the standing area in front of it is a raised platform in a wave pattern. You no longer need to roll your eyes toward the sky the next time someone suggests eating at one of the same old places. Reset your gastronomic coordinates on Planet and take off for Neuilly.

— Aubéry de France

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Pan Am Sets Braniff Merger Terms

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Pan Am Corp. says it has signed a letter of intent to merge with Braniff Inc. in certain conditions are met.
A major condition of the agreement, announced Wednesday night, is that all five Pan Am unions agree to concessions totaling \$200 million a year for four years. But this condition may be difficult to meet.
Some of Pan Am's unions are divided over whether they want Jay A. Pritzker, the Chicago industrialist who is chairman of Braniff, to gain control of Pan Am.
Thus, it is uncertain whether the unions could be brought together to make the concessions by Dec. 22, as mandated by the letter of intent signed by the two airlines.
In effect, the decision reached by Pan Am's board of directors puts the company's fate in the hands of Pan Am's unions.
Under the Pritzker proposal, Pan Am Corp. would be spun off and retain control of three subsidiaries: Pan Am World Services, which provides consulting and support services to governments and private companies; the Pan Am shuttle, which flies between New York,

Washington and Boston, and Pan Am Express, a computer airline based in the Northeast.

However, the unions also could reach their own agreements with Pan Am's current management, which would enable the airline to carry on independently and pursue its own business plan, under which the unions are to give \$180 million a year in concessions.

Four of Pan Am's unions, under the umbrella of a Joint Labor Co-

alition, helped to persuade Mr. Pritzker to make an offer for the airline. Last week, the coalition gave him a letter in which they said they would be willing to talk about concessions if Mr. Pritzker made an acceptable offer and brought in new management.

Since that time, the Pan Am pilots' union and the flight engineers, who are part of the coalition, have reached agreements with current Pan Am management. It is uncertain whether they would still be willing to offer even larger concessions asked for by Mr. Pritzker.

The pilots, for example, reached an accord last week with Martin R. Shugrue Jr., vice chairman of Pan Am, under which they would provide \$55 million a year in concessions. That agreement delayed the board's action on Mr. Pritzker's proposal.

A split over the direction of the company also became evident at the board meeting Wednesday, with Edward Acker, the chairman of Pan Am, favoring acceptance of the Pritzker offer, while Mr. Shugrue favored trying to come to terms with other Pan Am unions.

Much of how labor will react depends on the extent of the hostility to Mr. Acker.

Eurotunnel Falls 29% as Shares Debut in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — Shares in Eurotunnel, the British-French consortium building a rail tunnel under the English Channel, plunged 29 percent Thursday from the sale price on their first day of trading on the London Stock Exchange.

The stock, which was sold in units of two shares for 350 pence (\$6.30) a unit, closed at 250 pence. It had opened at 284 pence.

The consortium's offer of £770 million in stock, primarily in Britain and France, was underwritten by two banks.

Travel benefits that were attached to the shares failed to stimulate investor interest, which analysts said was dampened by October's collapse on world stock markets and the magnitude of the project.

The share issue released £5 billion in bank loans for the project. Construction has begun, and the tunnel is expected to open in 1993.

Barclays to Buy 70% of French Broker

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Puget & Compagnie, France's eighth-largest stockbroker, said Thursday that it would sell 70 percent of its capital to Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the London-based securities arm of Britain's Barclays Bank PLC. No price was disclosed.

Meanwhile, a smaller broker, Magnin-Cordelle, announced that

it would sell 75 percent of its capital to an undisclosed sum to Banque de l'Union Européenne, a Paris bank.

The announcements represent a resumption of takeovers for French stockbrokers following October's stock market collapse. Several major Paris brokers had announced plans to sell control to other French or foreign institutions before the stock market plunge.

These takeovers, to be phased in over the next two years, are a result of legislation introduced by the French government to break the monopoly held by Paris brokers on Bourse trading since the days of Napoleon.

Under the reform rules, French or foreign firms will be allowed to take up to 30 percent of French brokers' capital from Jan. 1, up to 49 percent from 1989 and 100 percent in 1990.

Puget, active in trading large blocks of shares, had 1986 revenue of 180 million francs (\$32 million at current exchange rates). Barclays will buy 20 percent on Jan. 1 and further holdings of 10 and 31 percent in the following two years.

A "small number" of French institutions will acquire up to 10 percent of Puget's capital, Barclays said, while the remaining 20 percent would be retained by the brokers' partners and employees.

Magnin-Cordelle, the 24th largest Paris broker with 1986 revenue of 116 million francs, would also be acquired in three phases.

The broker is also active in block trading and in the bond market. Banque de l'Union, with 1986 assets of 38.4 billion francs, said it expects to increase its activity in foreign markets.

Al-Fayeds Raise Stake in Sears PLC

Reuters

LONDON — Sears PLC, the British retail stores group, said Thursday that the Al-Fayed family of Egypt had bought Bell Group Ltd.'s stake in the company.

Bell Group is controlled by the Australian financier Robert Holmes & Court.

The purchase of its 8.2 percent holding by the Al-Fayed family, owners of Harrods department store in London, raised their stake in Sears to nearly 10 percent, according to Sears' chairman, G. Maitland Smith.

Bell's 8.2 percent stake would have been worth about £183 million (\$330 million) at Wednesday's closing price of £1.49 (\$2.68).

Mr. Smith said he learned of the transaction from Mohamed al-Fayed, a senior member of the family, who said the shares were purchased for long-term investment purposes.

The news sent Sears shares lower in early trading in London, dealers said. Its stock was quoted at 140 pence, down 9 pence from Wednesday's close.

Mr. Holmes & Court's Bell holding companies, which suffered huge losses in the world stock market collapse, have been selling assets to raise cash. The sales mostly have involved indirect holdings.

Sears, where Norman Tebbit, former chairman of the ruling Conservative Party, recently became a director, also owns another big London store, Selfridges.

The Al-Fayeds own Harrods through their House of Fraser PLC stores group.

Mr. Holmes & Court, a prominent financier, said after Bell group's annual general meeting in Perth on Wednesday that he planned more asset sales with the aim of lifting total proceeds to about 2 billion Australian dollars (\$1.4 billion) from the 1.4 billion dollars raised so far.

United, BA Join In Worldwide Marketing Plan

Reuters

NEW YORK — Allegis Corp. said Thursday that its United Airlines Inc. subsidiary had joined with British Airways PLC in a worldwide marketing partnership.

United said that customers would benefit from the arrangement, which includes shared facilities, coordinated schedules, joint pricing, one-stop check-in service and marketing programs.

It said the carriers would start using the arrangement on the Seattle-Chicago-London route on Jan. 18, with the concept eventually to be extended to include other cities.

Starting Jan. 4, United said, BA will use its facilities at the Seattle-Tacoma Airport. On Jan. 18, it will start using United's facilities at Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

As part of the agreement, United said, BA will be part of Silver Wings Plus, United's travel club for older travelers.

WOLF: New Allegis Chief Is Known as Airline Rescuer

(Continued from first finance page)

company and president and chief executive of the airline.

Neil Armstrong, an Allegis director and chairman of the company's executive search committee, said, "Stephen Wolf has an impeccable record of performance, covering strategic initiatives, innovative marketing, financial acumen and the positive leadership of people, all of which are critical to United's future."

Mr. Wolf was not available for comment on his plans for his new company. A spokesman for United, Don Sheehy, said that Mr. Wolf returned to Los Angeles immediately after the Allegis board meeting.

Allegis would not say how much he will be paid in his new job. At 6-foot-6-inches (2 meters), Mr. Wolf is an imposing figure. He is energetic, often arriving at the office at 7 A.M. and working late into the evening. He is a stickler for detail. He often gets into the nitty-gritty of the carriers he heads, monitoring ticket lines and telephone traffic to make sure that customers do not have to wait too long.

While chief executive at Republic, he earned a reputation as an executive who could deal effectively with labor.

"He can be disarming to some adversaries," said a close associate, Jeffrey Krienderer, who is a senior vice president at Pan Am. "Even in labor negotiations, he will maintain a good sense of humor and endear himself to those adversaries. No matter how critical a situation may become, he has that sense of humor, and he uses that levity very effectively."

But his reputation as a favorite of the unions faded a bit at Tiger, where he won massive wage concessions from its 6,500 employees after threatening to sell the troubled air cargo carrier.

In a dispute over an attendance policy last spring, Louis R. Schaefer, president of Flying Tiger's machinists union, likened Mr. Wolf to the Ayyatollah Khomeini of Iran. Paul Phillips, an official of Flying Tiger's pilots union, said Wednesday, "I don't think many will miss him."

But Flying Tiger is expected to post a annual profit this year, its first since 1982. When Mr. Wolf joined the airline in August 1986, it was losing \$74,600 a day.

The new Allegis chairman has gained something of a carpenter's reputation, especially with airline unions, for what they de-

scribe as a pattern of staying a while, taking his stock and leaving. However, he has not been with Tiger long enough to take advantage of his stock options.

Tiger International's stock was the 12th-most-active issue Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, falling 87.5 cents to close at \$11.25 with 1.47 million shares changing hands. One trade alone reportedly involved about a million shares.

Mr. Sheehy said the trade did not involve any shares owned by Mr. Wolf, and it could not be learned who sold or who bought the stock.

The New York investor Saul A. Steinberg, who controls more than 18 percent of Tiger International shares, was also said to be involved in the transaction.

At United, Mr. Wolf will confront a different challenge from those he faced at Republic and Tiger, both of which were near financial collapse when he arrived.

United, on the other hand, is profitable and analysts predict that its 1987 net earnings will top \$100 million. Although it is expected to seek concessions in wage negotiations with its highly paid pilot, it has recently negotiated new contracts with its other unions.

Squirrel's Short Position Wrecks NASDAQ

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — An overly adventurous squirrel touched off a power failure that disrupted the National Association of Securities Dealers' automatic quotation service for several hours on Wednesday.

A NASDAQ official estimated that the power failure kept about 20 million shares from being traded. Daily volume on the over-the-counter market has recently averaged about 130 million shares, he said.

The breakdown was also felt at stock exchanges across the United States on which options on over-the-counter issues are traded.

Power in the Trumbull, Connecticut, area, where NASDAQ's main computer center is situated, was knocked out when the squirrel, carrying a piece of aluminum foil, got into the electrical system and crossed the wrong wires. The squirrel did itself in, along with NASDAQ's power and service to about 2,000 other customers in the area.

The over-the-counter market is the busiest stock trading system in the country after the New York Stock Exchange. The OTC market primarily involves stocks of smaller companies, although shares in better-known companies, such as Apple Computer Inc., also are traded.

William Howard, a vice president and manager of over-the-counter trading for Suro & Co. Inc. in San Francisco, said the power failure was "more frustrating than anything else."

"It didn't really knock us out of kilter in terms of doing business because things have been slow



A gnawing problem for NASDAQ.

anyway," he said. "Had this occurred when the market crashed it would have been horrible."

Those interviewed refused to blame the NASDAQ system, which has been criticized for its inability to handle the huge number of customer orders during the Oct. 19 market collapse.

John Barry 3d, a vice president at the Troster Singer Corp., acknowledged that the power failure had made doing business "somewhat uncomfortable."

"But you can't give NASDAQ a black eye for this," he continued. "You just can't count on power. If memory serves, I don't think New York City was given a black eye when it took the night off a few years ago." (NYT, AP)

Thorn Profit Up 46% in Half, to £60 Million

Reuters

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC, the British consumer electronics group, reported Thursday that its pretax profit rose to £60.7 million (\$109.5 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, a gain of 46 percent from a year earlier.

Pretax profit amounted to £41.5 million in the comparable period of 1986. Net profit in the latest fiscal half was £37.3 million, up 58 percent from £23.7 million.

But revenue fell 5 percent, to £1.42 billion from £1.5 billion a year earlier, as a decline in domestic sales offset an increase in overseas revenue.

It was the first period for which Thorn did not include major contributions from domestic appliance and consumer electronics manufacturing, following sales of companies in those sectors this year.

The results were slightly below the expectations of analysts, who had projected first-half earnings at about £64 million. Thorn's shares closed at 528 pence (\$2.92) a share on the London Stock Exchange, down 24 pence from Wednesday.

Thorn cited strong performances by its main businesses, especially its retail and retail division, where pretax profit rose 11 percent to

£51.6 million. Pretax earnings in the technology division rose 65 percent to £7.3 million, and the music sector posted a £1.5 million profit after a £5.1 million loss in the year earlier half.

But Thorn reported a £1.3 million loss on discontinued operations, compared with a £4.7 million profit in that area a year earlier.

The electronics company said that further cost cutting was necessary at its subsidiary Ibm International PLC, a maker of electronic chips, despite a two-year restructuring effort.

Thorn said it would transfer a plant that manufactures static random access memory chips, or RAM, to Britain from the United States, eliminating about 300 jobs. It said the move would result in annual savings of about £20 million.

BA: Airline Increases Offer for BCal

(Continued from first finance page)

tle for British Caledonian — pitting the airline's recently privatized flag ship carrier against a consortium half-owned by Scandinavian governments — could be decided in a political, rather than a financial arena. That possibility evokes the bitter debate over control of the ailing British helicopter manufacturer, Westland PLC.

Even though the SAS bid is strongly favored by the British Caledonian board, it is uncertain if the offer will be approved by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority.

The CAA is expected to decide

by Monday whether acceptance of the SAS offer would mean that control of British Caledonian would fall into foreign hands. British law bars foreign ownership or effective control of either BA or British Caledonian.

Norman Tebbit, a former Conservative Party chairman and an outspoken critic of SAS's move on Caledonian, said, "This is not just a financial matter." He said that a CAA decision to approve the SAS bid "could be challenged in court, resulting in months of delay. If the SAS deal is long-delayed, BCal would suffer severe financial difficulties."

The CAA is expected to decide

NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200
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AMEX Highs-Lows

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NYSE Highs-Lows

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FIDELITY FRONTIER FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 20494

Notice of Annual General Meeting
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY FRONTIER FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13, boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on December 31, 1987, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1987.
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Ratification of the co-optation of Compagnie Financière as a Director of the Fund in replacement of Fininvest S.A.
6. Election of eight (8) Directors, specifically the re-election of the following eight (8) present Directors: Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3rd, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, Harry G.A. Seggerman, H.F. van den Hoven and Compagnie Financière.
7. Election of the Statutory Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. A quorum is not required. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: November 29, 1987
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADVERTISMENT
SONY CORPORATION
(CDR)
The undersigned announces that the Second Quarter Report 1987 of Sony Corporation will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV, Koo-Associaate N.V.
Amsterdam, 3rd December 1987

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High	Low					Top	Low	Cost	Chg

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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Net asset value evolutions are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some others based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of evolutions supplied: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = bi-monthly; (r) = regularly; (i) = irregularly.

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Dec. 10

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Letter/Mark	Common Words, S/s, and
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	1992	1993	1994
Austria 98	4th	19-82	97.83 98.12
Spain 92 (Dom)	2,906	28-12	98.07 100.12
Belgium 97 (Dom)	4th	20-82	100.22 99.12
Czechoslovakia 95 (Dom)	9th	25-84	97.12 97.57
C.O.E. 95	4th	13-84	98.00 98.00
Czech Republic 94 (Dom)	47/52	15-81	99.85 99.90
Czech 93	4,468	28-82	98.00 98.00
Denmark (Stars) 96	4th	22-82	100.06 100.06
Drugsden Film 97 (Dom)	4th	23-82	100.47 100.44
Euro 92 (Dom)	4th	16-81	97.33 97.43
Finland 97 (Dom)	4,675	16-81	98.25 98.25
Finland Stars 2 96	4th	20-72	97.85 97.85
Nordland Int'l (Dom)	4th	20-82	98.25 98.25
Fin Almannen 95 Cup	4,501	16-81	98.00 98.00
Roske 94 (Dom)	4th	21-85	100.57 100.57
Sweden 97 (Dom)	4th	21-85	100.57 100.57

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage in the 1990s*, p. 10.

ISSUER/NOTE	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Chd 97 Yen	5%	72-01	97-26	97-28
Cr Pioneer Aug/97 Yen	4%	72-01	97-26	97-28

E.C.U.				
ISSUER/NOTE	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Cr Pioneer/94 (Ecu)	7%	72-02	100-10	100-20
Cr Pioneer/96 (Ecu)	7.5%	72-01	99-30	100-10
Cr National/95 (Ecu)	7%	72-01	99-30	100-10
Elec/94 (Ecu)	7.5%	72-01	99-30	99-35
Ireland/97 (Ecu)	7%	72-04	98-50	99-20

Source: Credit Suisse First Boston

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

SPORTS

A Far Out Theory: Martians Are Tormenting the Yankees

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are people who believe they were kidnapped by aliens but could never quite prove it. That may be the only possible explanation for what happened to Lou Piniella the other night.

The New York Yankees' new general manager was sitting in his hotel room on Tuesday, trying to pull a deal that would strengthen the team during the 10th anniversary of its last world championship.

Piniella had just heard the news that the Yankees had missed out on acquiring Dave Parker from Cincinnati. He was preparing to go out to the banquet at the baseball winter meetings, where he would socialize and talk business with his fellow general managers.

Then it happened. The next thing Piniella knew, it was Wednesday morning. He was still

in his clothes, he appeared to be unharmed, but he was unshaven, and very hungry.

Piniella has been reluctant to report this possible incident to the authorities. He does not want to be labeled a crackpot. But an outsider can try to reconstruct the missing hours in Lou Piniella's life.

It may have begun with a phone call: angry, squeaking noises at the other end of the line. Piniella may have vaguely aware of being told not to leave his room. Perhaps he had found his door locked from the outside.

Whether out of hunger or out of fear, Piniella then passed into a deep sleep. Sometime during the night, he was visited by a strange apparition. The windows opened, a great glow appeared in the night sky, and an alien materialized, wearing a navy-blue blazer, a striped tie, a blue shirt, gray slacks, tasseled loafers and short hair, very short hair. Perhaps Piniella has blot-

ted out the memory of a jaw with a double chin, wagging up and down at him for hours.

If it happened this way, it would have been worse than any nightmare. Piniella would have probably thought he had done something wrong, but he didn't know what. He kept wanting to go to the banquet. He could imagine all the general managers laughing and having a good time, making deals over cocktails, but every time he tried to catch up to them, he would be blown back from the door.

The worst part was, something kept threatening him with punishments worse than death. He would be sent to the farm team in Columbus every other day. He would have to listen to Hawk Harrelson tapes. He would have to room with Billy Martin on the road.

Finally, it went away.

This would not be the first time something strange had happened to a Yankee general manager. The first suspected kidnapping was in 1976, after the Yankees lost the first game of the World Series in Cincinnati. Several team officials, including Gabe Paul, went back to their hotel rooms to freshen up for dinner, but a mysterious force blocked them from leaving the hotel all night.

Another general manager who may have been plucked by extraterrestrials was Clyde King. He thought he had an agreement that he could visit his home in North Carolina for long weekends, but whenever he would get on a Piedmont flight at Newark Airport, it would deposit him at La Guardia or Kennedy.

Woody Woodward, who recently left the Yankees to work for the Phillies, knows only that, in his few years with the Yankees, he found it difficult to eat or sleep or smile. He thought he was always being followed, that someone or something was always there.

Piniella has been stumped by his brush with the unknown, particularly in light of what happened to him last summer, while he was managing the Yankees. The owner of the team, George Steinbrenner, became enraged when he could not contact Piniella by telephone.

The frightening part was that Piniella does not remember where he was during those fateful hours. Perhaps he was taken for a ride in a spaceship, to view the phantom baseball stadium sometimes sighted, like swamp glow, in the Jersey Meadowlands.

Somebody ought to tell the owner about these problems, but Steinbrenner does not like to talk about unidentified visitors. Steinbrenner, you see, has himself been visited. In 1981, during the World Series in Los Angeles, he was taking an elevator at team headquarters, brooding over a Yankee loss. Nobody knows what happened, but Stein-



Is this the Yankee-napper?

brenner emerged from this mysterious incident with his hand in bandages. Before the visitor strikes again, somebody is needed to solve this dreadful mystery.

Bird in Name Isn't Same, as Fans Discover

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A crowd of 3,548, a Boston University home-court record, had turned out for the Indiana State game to see Eddie Bird, a 6-foot-6-inch (1.98-meter) freshman and the brother of the Boston Celtics' ranking hero, Larry.

The Birds may be brothers, but they aren't clones. Eddie missed all 11 of his shots in the game Friday night, although he was perfect from the free throw line, scoring two points.

"Eddie just happens to be Larry's brother," said Mark Johnson, sports information director at Indiana State, the school Larry Bird led to the 1979 NCAA final, in which the Syracuse team lost to Magic Johnson's Michigan State team.

"Eddie's just not that good of a player," Johnson said. "He started the first two games and hasn't started since. Comparisons between him and Larry are ill-advised. They look alike, but that's all."

The Syracuse has another player with a surname familiar to basketball fans, Tajiri Olajuwon, brother of the Houston Rockets' Akem. But the 6-8 freshman is ineligible this season.

"He's not as good either," Johnson said.

Further evidence of how little help a name may be: Chip Rupp, the grandson of Adolph Rupp, who during his 41 years at Kentucky became — and remains — the winningest coach in NCAA history, has quit the Vanderbilt basketball team because of uncertainty over playing time.



A REAL DOWNER — Francis, who plays for Real Español, found himself on the ball but under pressure, of opposing Inter Milan, during a muddy UEFA Cup match Wednesday night in Barcelona. Español advanced by winning, 1-0.

Davis Cup Final's Script Has Unlikely Hero From Madras

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If this were a screenplay, Vijay Amritraj of Hollywood would not even take a power lunch to consider it.

What a preposterous script: A 33-year-old from Madras, India — as much actor as tennis player these days — leads his nation past the Soviet Union, Argentina, Israel and Australia to reach the final of the Davis Cup tournament.

Now this worldly shot-maker must take his team to Sweden, in the longest, darkest nights of the year, Dec. 16 through 18, to play on a specially constructed indoor clay court — "My worst surface," Amritraj sighed.

Who would believe that India could even get this far? Certainly not the chief executive and leading actor of Amritraj Productions.

"I would hate to tell you the percentages against us," he said recently over an emphatic power breakfast of eggs, hash and croissants. "Even more bluntly, I wouldn't want you to be anything on us."

While playing down his chances against the Swedes, Amritraj displayed the luminous smile that has charmed crowds and disarmed opponents in his 20 years on the tennis tour.

"I've been fortunate enough to play against Laver and Rosewall," he said. "I competed against Newcombe and Ashe and Smith. I've lasted as long as Connors and anyone else in my own age group. I played Borg and McEnroe. Then Lendl. And now it's Becker."

A throwback to the gallant days when men could not afford to burn out in their early 20s, Amritraj was recruited to a Grand Slam final. But he did ambush Rod Laver at the U.S. Open in 1973 and he did bushwhack John McEnroe in a final in Cincinnati in 1984 and he did outflash Yannick Noah at Centre Court in Wimbledon in 1985.

He also played a racket-wielding assistant to James Bond in "Octopussy" and a visiting Calcutta police officer named Shivaramambhai Poonchwalla in the television series "Metropolitan Police."

He would have made another movie this year, but his obligation as the Davis Cup captain kept getting in the way. Last year he helped

India get past the Soviet Union in the relegation round to qualify for the 1987 tournament. Then in the first round, India played a past champion, Argentina.

Down two sets and 3-0 to Martin Jaite, Amritraj rallied to win the third set. But he faced match point in the fourth set. With the flair and whimsy that have graced his career, Amritraj flicked a drop shot that barely crossed the net, and staved off elimination with a volley. India won, 3-2, to postpone the next movie of the man from Madras.

India's next round, against Israel, was complicated by the two nations not having diplomatic ties. In 1974, Amritraj had accepted India's decision to default the final of the Davis Cup rather than play South Africa — "unquestionably the right decision," he said. This time he appealed to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to find a solution and the match came off in New Delhi, with a 4-0 victory. The movie was postponed again.

The semifinals were held in Sydney, on grass, maybe not against Muscles and the Rocket, but against Aussies with young legs. On the first day, Amritraj survived his own aching back and 21-year-old Wally Masur. The other singles player, Ramesh Krishnan, won both his matches for a 3-2 victory.

Reaching the Davis Cup final has galvanized India, according to Amritraj. He said even the fashion magazines and the food magazines were finding a tennis angle in the weeks before the final, which will be televised live in India at 10 P.M.

Their captain, pygmies, nothing more than to show up. "I hate the cold," he sighed, conditioning himself in New York for the deeper chill of Sweden. "And so late in the year. And it seems ridiculous that they would put in a clay court, when they've already got four or five of the best eight players in the world. This is going to be like the massacre scene in Gandhi."

The thespian-captain sees everything in terms of movies, even the mugging he endured at 1 P.M. in Central Park a year ago. "When I saw the knife, I wanted to use the line from 'Crocodile Dundee' — 'That's not a knife. This is a knife.' But then I remembered, I didn't have a knife."



Peter Fleming

Fleming to Become McEnroe's Manager

The Associated Press

LONDON — Peter Fleming, 32, the longtime doubles partner of tennis star John McEnroe, said Wednesday he will become manager of the volatile left-hander in an attempt to help him regain his No. 1 world ranking.

"My major goal is to get him back physically as good as he was three years ago when he was No. 1. If I can do that, then I think everything else will fall into place," Fleming said at the Masters Doubles tourney, a title he and McEnroe won seven times between 1978 and 1984.

With no knife, big or small, Amritraj merely has a supply of long-stemmed roses plus 20 years of cunning on the court, and recently in front of the cameras. He warned to his mismatched theme, his English sounding more southern Californian than southern Indian as he lauded the Swedes.

"It's not as if they had just one guy, either," he continued. "Or two guys, and one would get hurt. They've got 18 good guys over there, and the worst thing is, they're all nice guys. Gracious winners. Gracious losers. Nice off the court. Mass Wilander came up to me the other day and said his grandmother-in-law was my biggest fan. I signed an autograph, 'To Granny.'"

Wohl Fired as NBA Nets' Coach; Florek Will Coach NHL Kings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The New Jersey Nets of the National Basketball Association, struggling with injuries, a 2-13 record and a streak in which they had lost nine straight games by an average of 18.7 points, fired Dave Wohl as their coach Wednesday.

Bob MacKinnon, the assistant general manager, was named interim coach.

Wohl was in the last year of a three-year contract reportedly worth \$200,000 annually. Later in East Rutherford, where the Los Angeles Kings were playing, Rob Florek officially agreed to take over as coach of the National Hockey League team, accepting a two-year contract, that sources said, would pay him about \$100,000 a year, plus performance bonuses.

Florek, 35, who replaced the fired Mike Murphy, is the Kings' 15th coach in 21 seasons. (NYT, LAT)

IOC Admits Stenmark, Girardelli

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Ski stars Ingemar Stenmark and Marc Girardelli won approval Thursday to compete in the 1988 Olympics.

They were among 10 athletes who received permission from the International Olympic Committee's executive board. All had either previously competed internationally for other countries or, in Stenmark's case, had been banned for being a professional.

The IOC first announced that 18 athletes, including former world champion weightlifter Naim Suleymanoglu, who defected from Bulgaria to Turkey last year, had been declared eligible. But in a revised list, the IOC said that the cases of Suleymanoglu and seven others were pending until further documents were received.

Girardelli, who previously represented Austria, was given the go-ahead to compete in the 1988 Winter Games for Luxembourg, the country for which he has raced on the World Cup circuit for several seasons.

Stenmark, the winningest Alpine skier of all time, got the board's approval to ski for Sweden next February in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Others on the approved list were yachting competitors Leslie Jean Egnot and Jennifer Marie Egnot of New Zealand, and Roy Heinen of the Netherlands; table tennis players Wang Xiao Ming of France, and Oly Nemes and Zsolt-Gyorg Bohm of West Germany; fencer Stephane Michiel Ganeff of the Netherlands; and gymnast Nicoletta Dessens of Switzerland.

On the pending list were luger Miroslav Zajonc of the United States; ice hockey player Vern Mott of Norway; bobsledder David To-matis of Monaco; wrestler Ralf Yildiz of West Germany; swimmer Robert Gleria of Italy; yachtsman Paul Martin Davis of Norway and table tennis player Ding Yi of Austria.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	11	7	.611	
Washington	6	12	.333	1 1/2
New York	5	13	.278	2 1/2
Washington	5	13	.278	2 1/2
New Jersey	2	13	.133	7 1/2
Central Division				
Detroit	11	5	.688	
Atlanta	12	6	.667	
Atlanta	10	6	.625	1/2
Memphis	10	7	.588	1 1/2
Cleveland	6	10	.375	5 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Portland	10	5	.667	
Utah	10	6	.625	
San Antonio	8	8	.500	1 1/2
Sacramento	4	13	.238	7 1/2
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	11	4	.731	
Portland	11	7	.611	
Phoenix	7	8	.469	1 1/2
L.A. Clippers	6	10	.375	2 1/2
Golden State	4	13	.238	4 1/2
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Seattle 121-107, Portland 120-107; Boston 101-94, Philadelphia 97-94; New York 94-84, Washington 84-84; Chicago 101-94, Atlanta 94-84; Memphis 94-84, Indiana 84-84; Cleveland 84-84, Detroit 84-84; Utah 94-84, San Antonio 84-84; Sacramento 84-84, Portland 84-84; L.A. Lakers 101-94, Phoenix 94-84; Portland 101-94, Utah 94-84; San Antonio 84-84, L.A. Clippers 84-84; Golden State 84-84, Seattle 84-84; Boston 101-94, Philadelphia 97-94; New York 94-84, Washington 84-84; Chicago 101-94, Atlanta 94-84; Memphis 94-84, Indiana 84-84; Cleveland 84-84, Detroit 84-84; Utah 94-84, San Antonio 84-84; Sacramento 84-84, Portland 84-84; L.A. Lakers 101-94, Phoenix 94-84; Portland 101-94, Utah 94-84; San Antonio 84-84, L.A. Clippers 84-84; Golden State 84-84, Seattle 84-84; Boston 101-94, Philadelphia 97-94; New York 94-84, Washington 84-84; Chicago 101-94, Atlanta 94-84; Memphis 94-84, Indiana 84-84; Cleveland 84-84, Detroit 84-84; Utah 94-84, San Antonio 84-84; Sacramento 84-84, Portland 84-84; L.A. 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